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Huge Toll Of Children As Sub Sinks Mercy Ship

Survivors Tell Tragic Stories of Youthful Courage in Disaster

London, Sept. 23.

ALMOST three hundred civilians, including 85 children, were lost at sea late on Friday when a submarine torpedoed and sank a British evacuation ship in the north Atlantic, it was revealed here last night.

The ship was carrying 406 passengers, including 98 children, and was en route to Canada. Only 122 persons, including only 13 children, were rescued.

The ship was torpedoed at 10 p.m. on Friday in heavy seas during a strong gale. The ship sank in a half hour.

Of the official children's evacuation party of 90 children and a dozen adult escorts, 83 children and seven escorts were drowned in the rough Atlantic waters. Six of eight other children aboard the ship were saved.

Survivors Sent to Hospital

Survivors of the disaster, the worst of its type since the outbreak of the European war, arrived at a northern port yesterday. Many were immediately sent to hospitals and treated for shock.

Among those missing is Colonel J. Baldwin-Webb, a Member of Parliament. The captain of the vessel also is missing.

United Press correspondent William J. Cumming visited survivors at a northern port last night and heard the most harrowing sea adventure of the war. The story was one of quick destruction, but often lingering death, paralleling some of the worst sea disasters in history.

Survivors told of babies floating on the rough seas and of dead children held above water silently by survivors so that their dying mothers would not know that their children were already dead.

Tragic Stories Told

Many of the missing children were from the London and Middlesex areas.

"I managed to get aboard a lifeboat in which six members of the ship's crew, a mother and her baby girl, and a boy of fourteen all died of exposure," reported Mr. A. Sekules, a well-known New York publisher, who was aboard the torpedoed evacuee ship.

"I had to take the baby on my lap to prevent the mother from becoming hysterical. After I knew the baby had died of exposure, I pretended she was still alive and even pretended to feed her from a bottle which her mother had brought along."

Mr. W. B. Forsyth of London gave one of the most dramatic accounts of the disaster, an experience packed with drama for every survivor.

Lifeboats Swamped

He said that huge waves swamped some lifeboats as they touched the water, throwing their passengers overboard into the cold, rough sea. Scores were drowned while lifeboats were being launched, an operation hampered by the darkness, he said.

Mr. Forsyth reported that he saw one over-turned lifeboat to which eight people were clinging. One by one they lost their hold on the capsized boat and drowned, he said. By the time another boat reached the scene, only one of the eight persons was still alive, he said.

Mr. Forsyth described the behaviour of the 215 crew and 191 passengers as "magnificent."

The evacuee ship was sunk 600 miles from land. The survivors were forced to spend many hours on the open sea before being rescued by British warships.

United Press.

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Ten German Planes Shot Down

Heavy Nazi Raids Again Turned Back By R.A.F. On London Outskirts

London, Sept. 23.

Ten German planes were shot down over Britain this morning as the Nizi Luftwaffe attempted to carry out heavy attacks on London before noon and early this afternoon.

At least two large German bombing formations were dispersed before they could reach London because of the deadly attacks against them by Spitfires and Hurricanes.

Heavy aerial battles were reported over the southeast coastal areas.

Anti-aircraft fire was heard in London at 1.20 p.m. but no planes could be seen.

The Germans carried out a raid on Eastbourne this morning.

During this morning's alarm in London, ten raiders, believed to be dive bombers flying in pairs, attempted to reach the capital from the northeast but Hurricanes headed them off toward the Thames Estuary.

A large force of German bombers, including one formation of nearly 30, came over Kent this morning and fierce fights developed.

Scores of empty cartridge cases and spent bullets fell in the streets of a southeast inland town.

Pilot Bails Out

British fighters were seen to bring one Messerschmitt 109 down. The German craft crashed into a field, but the pilot bailed out. Another was seen plunging toward the earth, apparently out of control, while two others were set on fire and fell near the coast.

One Messerschmitt 109 was shot down into the sea near Folkstone during London's first alarm.

Four large formations of German raiders attempted to reach London through three routes—the Kent coast, Essex coast and the Thames Estuary.

Anti-Aircraft batteries and British fighters, however, broke up the formations and the Germans soon halted engagements with the British and fled across the Channel.

Defences Work Well

While British searchlight and anti-aircraft batteries combined perfectly in new defence methods, German bombers again intensified their activity last night and early today by dropping bombs over widely scattered areas of London and utilizing a mysterious sulphurous yellow glow, which British authorities termed a "new German weapon."

Heavy explosions and anti-aircraft fire were heard during two alarms last night and early this morning, particularly in the south-west and north-west in the earlier attack.

The first raid was carried out in pitch dark, but searchlight batteries suddenly became exceptionally active as the German planes attempted a game of hide and seek by hopping from cloud to cloud.

Anti-aircraft batteries made their continuous pulsation form a glow on the horizon. As the hounded raiders, which came over London in two's, three's or singly, hid in a cloud bank, the anti-aircraft batteries filled it with shells and the planes fled in opposite directions.

United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5 ✻)

Ear-Plugs For British People

London, Sept. 23.

Ear-plugs by the millions will be distributed free through local authorities to the people of Britain. The issue will begin at once.

It is pointed out that these plugs will not only protect eardrums, but will act as aid to sleep by minimising noise during air raids.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Wings Wide Over German Zone

"Important Target" Hit, States Announcement

London, Sept. 23.

Royal Air Force bombers attacked German-occupied bases in France and Belgium and also dropped bombs on an important target in Germany last night, it was officially announced today.—United Press.

Dover, Sept. 23.

Huge blazes in the direction of Boulogne could be seen from here early today, indicating that British bombers were again plastering German invasion bases along the French coast.

Visibility across the English Channel from here was fair for about an hour last night, but then became obscured by fog.

Three shells fell in the Dover area today when German batteries in France shelled the south-east coast of England for a short time.

Conditions for an invasion of the British Isles were not good early today. The night was pitch black and a stiff wind was whipping up the sea.

Bomber Waves Pass Over

Waves of British bombers, en route to France, passed over Dover throughout the evening last night when flying conditions were good. British aerial activity appeared to have slackened after midnight, unless the British bombers were taking a new route to the French coast.

German bombers also crossed the English coast near here at intervals last night. The Germans were flying very high when they passed Dover and drew little fire from local anti-aircraft batteries.

The Air Ministry announced last night that the R.A.F. on Saturday and Saturday night continued their attacks against German invasion bases.

Flushing Bombed

"During the day," the communique said, "aircraft of our Bomber Command attacked the port of Flushing and its defences and concentrations of barges and light draught vessels at Rotterdam, Antwerp and Ostend.

"Similar attacks were carried out near Terneuzen, Holland, and at Calais and the St. Omer Canal.

"Aircraft of the Coastal Command operated successfully against ships at sea. A convoy of twelve merchant vessels was bombed near Boulogne.

"Patrolling aircraft also attacked a supply ship of large tonnage south of Borkum. Incendiary bombs could be seen striking the vessel.

"When two smaller ships were attacked near the Dutch island of Ameland, a direct hit on one of them was followed by an explosion."—United Press.

Berlin Raided

New York, Sept. 23.

An air-raid alarm last night which lasted almost three hours sent Berliners to their shelters for the first time in over a week.

Heavy anti-aircraft gun fire greeted the Royal Air Force raiders. Royal Air Force bombers were also stated to have been over northern Germany.—Reuter.

Beaverbrook Appeals to Aircraft Workers

Increase in Output in Coming Week Asked

London, Sept. 23.

An appeal to aircraft workers for increased production has been issued by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production.

"It is imperative," he says, "that there should be a considerable increase in output in the coming week, for the testing time may come upon us very shortly. It is the duty of aircraft factories to supply men of the fighting front with all the aircraft they require.

"Men and women of the aircraft industry up and down the country have promised they would fulfil the needs of the R.A.F. That pledge had been made good in the past. We will not fail our pilots in the days to come."—Reuter.

French Deny Naval Battle with British

Vichy, Sept. 23.

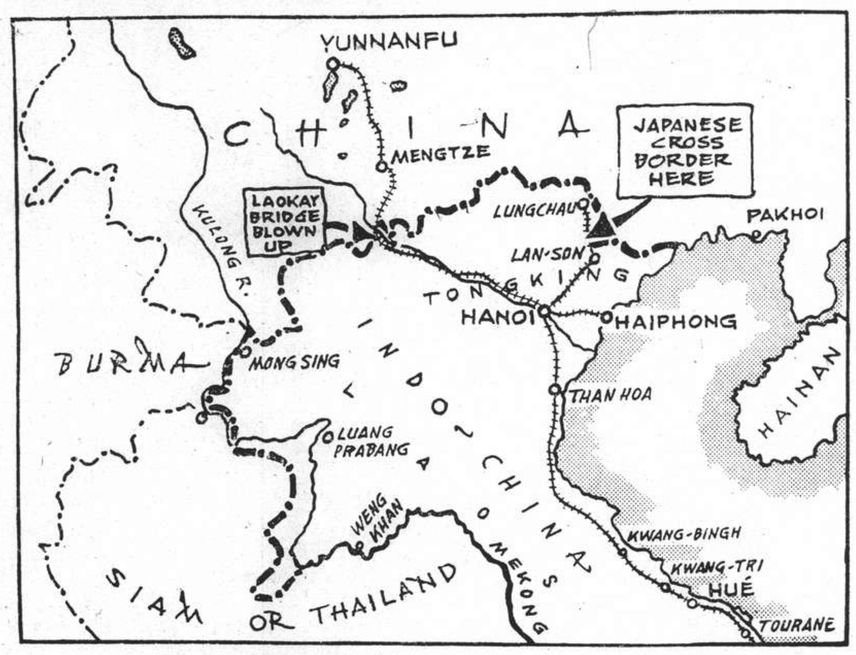
The report of an Anglo-French naval battle off the African coast was denied by the local authorities last night. They explained that the rumour of a battle was the result of the British turning back three warships attempting to proceed to the Gabon coast.—United Press.

265 Nazi Raiders Downed in Week

London, Sept. 23.

During the week ended September 21, it is authoritatively stated, Germany lost 265 machines in battles over Great Britain. Britain lost 47 planes, but 28 pilots were saved, it is added.

In raids over the Continent, 12 British machines failed to return.—Reuter.



Japanese Troops Enter Indo-China After Agreement Signed

Less than 24 hours after an agreement had been signed between the Japanese Mission and the Indo-China authorities, Japanese troops disembarked from transports at Haiphong to take up their positions. Other soldiers from the South China armies also crossed the border and met with no resistance, although skirmishes occurred some hours before the pact was signed. Admiral Decoux, Governor-General, proclaimed that the agreement "fixed the details" of the accord reached in Tokyo between the Japanese Government and the French Ambassador to Japan.

"There is Much to Give Us Encouragement"—The King

Heartening Address By His Majesty to Empire Hails Factory Workers As Heroes, Too

"THERE is much to give us encouragement....We have behind us the goodwill of all who love freedom," declared His Majesty King George VI in broadcasting to the Empire this morning a message resonant with confidence.

Referring to London, "this mighty capital of the Empire," as the front of the battle, His Majesty paid solemn tribute to Britain's defenders, both at the guns and behind them. The exploits of the Royal Air Force were the wonder of the world, said the King, but, he added, the workers behind the firing line who supplied the weapons had earned their place among Britain's heroes.

"The Queen and I," said His Majesty," have seen many of the places which have been most heavily bombed and the people who have suffered most. Our hearts are with them tonight."

His Majesty voiced his confidence in the justice of Britain's cause. The people have now had one year of war and he would urge them to keep together where they stood. It is a year since September, 1939. Many mighty nations have fallen since. They have watched the progress of that battle which was at one time so far away and "which is now at our very doors. The army of invasion stood only twenty miles from our shores."

The enemy, he continued was launching their attack day and night "against our city," but all stood together in their traditions and heritage.

Struggle of the Whole Family

The struggle of the mother country, the Empire has made the struggle of the whole family. "From every part of it," he said, "men and material are coming in increasing flow and there is an eager desire to discount the sacrifices which will bring us victory.

"In this battle of Britain, London, the mighty capital of the Empire occupies the spot light." Continuing, he said that large cities are being subjected to the barbarous attacks of the enemy. "Our sympathies go out to them all, but it is London that is for the time being carrying the brunt of the battle. All the British cities, towns and hamlets are enduring the same thing.

"The Queen and I have seen many of the places here which have been most heavily bombed and many of the people who have suffered and are suffering. Our hearts are with them tonight. Their courage and cheerfulness, their faith in their country's cause and final victory are an inspiration to the rest of us."

His Majesty next paid a glowing tribute to the men and women of the A.R.P. He pointed out that he would like to say a few words of gratitude to the civilian workers who have carried on in the face of grave and constant danger. "Those men and women," he declared, "are worthy partners of our Army and Navy." He then went on to praise the work of the Merchant Marine and the Air Force whose exploits, he said, are the wonder of the world.

And here I would like to tell the sorrowing parents how deeply we grieve for them in the loss of their young ones in the ship torpedoed without warning in Mid-Atlantic. Surely the world could have no crueller proof of the wickedness against which we fight than this foul deed.

The men and women in the factories, he said, carry on their work regardless of danger. Others maintain the services. They are all with weapons and should be placed keeping the fighting line well supplied among the heroes of this war.

The George Medal

No less honour must go to those, he said, who night after night invariably endure discomfort, hardship and peril in their homes and shelter. His Majesty then referred to the "many acts of gallantry of the civilian population which came to light since the intensification of the air-raids over Britain. He proposed to give them his name to a new order which will rank only next to the Victoria Cross—the George Medal, for wider distribution.

"It is not the walls that make a city," he went on to point out, but the people who live within them and the walls of London certainly have a populace of courageous men and women worthy of a great city.

"There can only be an England that will stand before all the world as a symbol of freedom," His Majesty declared, adding that they had all taken part in a grim struggle and the future might hold even grimmer days, but they should be of good cheer and invoke the grace of the Almighty in their rightful cause.

Australian Gov't. Retains Majority

Many Independents Lose Deposits For Failing To Secure Minimum Votes

Melbourne, Sept. 23.

Indications now are that as a result of Saturday's elections the Government will have a majority in both Houses—from three to five in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate.

The probable line-up of parties on the basis of the latest counting is in the House of Representatives:

United Australia Party (Government)	25
Country Party (Government)	14
Federal Labour	31
Non-Communist Labour	3
Independent	1
	74

Before the election the United Australia Party had a representation of 29, the Country Party 16, and Labour 29.

Many Independent candidates lost their deposits in the Election for not securing the necessary minimum number of votes. With one exception, men of the New United Australian Party, including Mr. Stevens, former Prime Minister, were beaten.—Reuter.

Chinese Said Ready to Act According to Plan

Preparations Said Made To Meet Eventuality

Chungking, Sept. 23.

"China had plenty of time to prepare for this eventuality and our actions will proceed smoothly according to a pre-arranged plan," declared a Chinese spokesman commenting on the Franco-Japanese agreement on Indo-China.

Exact details and the number of Chinese troops concentrated in Yunnan and Kwangsi provinces bordering Indo-China have not been divulged, but it is estimated that 200,000 men are massed along the border ready to resist any Japanese advance towards Kunming, capital of Yunnan.

General Ho Ying-ching, War Minister, recently visited the border twice by plane to complete final preparations.

The Chinese, it is believed, will not launch a general offensive into Indo-China, but it is possible that units will cross the border and occupy strategic positions in mountains to form an outer ring of defence.

Large-scale destruction of all communication facilities on the border is at present in progress, while whole sections of the Indo-China railway inside Chinese territory are being removed elsewhere.

Evacuation of the Chinese population and Government institutions in Kunming is speeded up, as it is feared that the Japanese will resort to a severe aerial bombardment of the ill-defended capital city shortly from their newly acquired air bases in Tonkin.—Reuter.

Mr. Gandhi Leaving To See Viceroy

Wardha, Sept. 23.

Mahatma Gandhi is going to Simla on Wednesday and will meet the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, on Friday.—Reuter.

Rome Loves Them —With Bombs

Haifa, Sept. 23.

Leaflets in Arabic, protesting Mussolini's love for the Arabs, were dropped at the same time as bombs during the recent raid on Haifa.

Thirty-two persons were killed and 68 injured when Italian planes raided Haifa during the weekend and dropped bombs in various parts of the town.

All the casualties were Arabs.

Bombs which demolished a mosque killed several Arabs. Another exploded inside a cemetery and tore open graves and demolished tombstones.—Reuter.

French Said Using Poison Gas

Japanese Claim Border Clash Due to Action By French Troops

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Resort to the use of poison gas by French troops engaged in bitter fighting this morning with Japanese troops advancing into northern Indo-China following all-night spasmodic engagements in the vicinity of Dongdang, was alleged in a report from the Japanese Forces in South China.

The Japanese forces were first fired upon when they crossed the border shortly after midnight after a Japanese officer had on Sunday afternoon personally notified the commander of the French forces in the Dongdang area of their intention to proceed under the terms of the Franco-Japanese agreement reached in Hanoi by handing him the note near the Kwangse border south of Chennankwan, it was declared.

Returning the fire Japanese troops continued toward Dongdang and were again challenged by French troops who this time, it was asserted resorted to the use of poison gas.

Japanese forces overcame the French opposition, occupying a strategic hill south of Dongdang this morning.

The commander of the Japanese forces was reported to have declared that he "deeply regretted the attitude of the French troops who were forcing the Japanese to engage in unwanted hostilities."—Domei.

Martial Law on Borders

Hongkong, Sept. 23.

General Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking Defence Forces on the Yunnan and Kwangsi borders, was reported yesterday afternoon to have enforced martial law in the whole areas of Yunnan and Kwangsi abutting French Indo-China.

He also ordered full preparation for action on receiving a report on the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese agreement concerning the Japanese advance into French Indo-China, it was stated.—Domei.

"No Invasion"

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

In connection with last night's Franco-Japanese "incident" on the Indo-China border, an authorized source here declares that the Japanese in no way "invaded" Indo-China.

They were merely, he says, entering territory in accordance with the terms of the agreement permitting them to pass troops.

That the French resisted them, he adds, must have been due to a misunderstanding, but the matter was soon settled amicably.—Reuter.

U.S. Army General Killed in Crash

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 23.

Brigadier-General Francis W. Honeycutt, commander of Fort Bragg, N.C., was one of three men found killed yesterday when an Army plane missing since Friday was discovered in swamplands southeast of Georgia.

The plane was buried in a huge hole that it plowed in the swamplands.

The other occupants of the plane, Captain George F. Kehoe and Pilot-Corporal Robert J. Schneitz, were also killed.—United Press.

Indo-China Army Said Disarmed By Japanese

French Troops Declared to Have Surrendered Following Clash with Invading Forces; Fighting Stops As Settlement Attempted

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

THE Indo-China Army surrendered at 11 a.m. today and the Japanese Army thus disarmed the French troops, the Imperial Army Headquarters announced tonight.—United Press.

Hanoi, Sept. 23.

Fighting between Japanese and French forces on the Indo-China-Kwangsi border halted temporarily today as Major-General Issaku Nishihara, head of the Japanese Mission, which successfully negotiated an agreement with the French, rushed efforts to arrange an immediate settlement of the incident.

Gen. Nishihara delayed carrying out the terms of the Franco-Japanese agreement permitting the Japanese military and naval facilities in Indo-China pending the settlement of the second "Dongdang Incident."

He halted the landing of troops at Haiphong, one of the terms of the Franco-Japanese agreement which was signed yesterday before the expiration of the Japanese ultimatum handed the Indo-China Government last week.

Casualties were suffered by both the French and the Japanese as a result of an attack by the Canton Japanese Army on three French outposts at Dongdang, Binhai and Chima last night.

Invasion Alleged

The Indo-China Government, in an official communique, charged that the Canton Army had launched the attack after having been formally told of the signing of the agreement between the French and Japanese in Hanoi.

Gen. Nishihara sent his personal emissaries by plane to Canton with the notification of the agreement yesterday afternoon.

When he learned of the border clashes last night, he sent a second group of emissaries to Canton.

The French population was somewhat aroused by the news of the Japanese attack which, they charged, had broken the terms of the agreement signed yesterday.

Some observers speculated whether new negotiations might not start as a result of the Japanese action.

Settlement Sought

Gen. Nishihara dispatched a liaison officer today to the border to order the Japanese forces to halt fighting and also attempt a peaceful settlement.

Dongdang, which appeared to be the chief point of the Japanese attack, was prominently featured in the first week of this month when a Japanese battalion entered it. At that time, the French officer in charge of the area managed to convince the Japanese that they should retire without a clash. Gen. Nishihara expressed his regrets over this incident which, he said, was the result of the Japanese officer commanding the battalion acting on his own initiative.

Japanese forces invaded Indo-China late yesterday but met stiff French resistance at all points of contact, French officials announced here early this morning.

The main body of the Japanese attacking forces, part of the militant Canton army, crossed the border near Dongdang at 10 o'clock last night. The Japanese launched an attack against a French blockhouse which returned the Japanese fire.

Alleged Violation

French officials said the Japanese attack on Indo-China was a violation of an agreement signed here yesterday in which the French granted Japan certain military facilities in Indo-China, including the use of certain airports.

Meanwhile, foreign reports from Haiphong late yesterday said that Japanese forces had already begun to land there under the terms of the agreement signed Sunday afternoon.

Earlier the French authorities here had issued a communique announcing that an amicable agreement had been signed here at 3 p.m. Sunday following almost 24 hours of continuous negotiations.

Informed quarters reported early last evening that complications were arising, however. The Canton Army had informed that Japanese military mission here that it was crossing the Indo-China border Sunday night regardless of the terms of the agreement signed Sunday.

Officers Ignored

General Nishihara, it was stated immediately sent several officers to the frontier by plane in an effort to persuade the Canton Army from crossing the frontier. These efforts apparently failed, judging from later reports of the Japanese attack on Dongdang.

The French communique issued yesterday afternoon said that the new agreement formed a basis for "new and amicable collaboration between Japan and Indo-China in the Far East."

United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 ✻)

Japanese Granted Special Facilities

Vichy Agrees to Lend Aid In Establishment of "New Order in East Asia"

Vichy, Sept. 23.

Special military and naval facilities in Indo-China have been granted to Japan for the "continuation of its operations" to establish a "new order in East Asia" and settle the China conflict, the Government announced today in an official communique.

The Japanese, the communique continued, have assured the French Government that they would respect the rights and interests of France in the Far East, particularly the territorial integrity of Indo-China and France's sovereign rights over all parts of Indo-China.

In return, the French Government resolved to grant special facilities to the Japanese Government for the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy in Indo-China for the continuation of its operations, the communique said.

The French and Japanese military authorities in Hanoi have agreed on the military and naval facilities which are to be granted Japan, the communique said.

For the purpose of establishing a new order in the Far East and settling the China conflict, negotiations were held in the last few weeks in Tokyo in an amicable spirit, on fundamental problems between Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, and M. Charles Arsene Henry, French Ambassador to Tokyo, the communique added.—United Press.

Japan's Objections

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Apparently fearing American retaliation for the Japanese invasion of French Indo-China, the Japanese Foreign office today reiterated Japan's objections to any Anglo-American agreement granting the United States Fleet the use of Britain's great naval base in Singapore.

Some circles here believed that the United States would react to Japan's actions in Indo-China by accepting Britain's offer of the use of the powerful Singapore base.

"We do not think that the situation warrants such action," the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, told the press today, however. "We do not think that such an agreement could be put into force without due regard for Japanese interests."

Mr. Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Tokyo, visited Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, on Saturday and conferred for 90 minutes on undisclosed subjects, it was revealed today. They also held a conference Friday night. Political quarters believed that the Indo-China situation formed the main topic of their conversations.

Mr. Suma announced that an agreement had been reached in Hanoi yesterday under which French officials granted Japan "all military facilities required by the Japanese Army and Navy for executing their campaign for the settlement of the China Affair."

Commenting on the clash between Japanese and French forces late Sunday night when the Canton Army invaded Indo-China near Dongdang, Mr. Suma said the incident apparently had been caused by French delay in communicating the terms of the Hanoi agreement to French officials on the northern border.

"A small number of Japanese troops was dead and wounded" in the border clash, the spokesman for the Japanese Army in Indo-China admitted.

"No Territorial Designs"

"We have no territorial designs on Indo-China and have no intention of provoking an incident," Mr. Suma declared. "We expect the Hanoi agreement to be carried out peacefully.

"Inasmuch as the agreement was based on peaceful talks, there could be no objection from any other foreign country."

Neutral observers here, however, believed that the fact that the Hanoi agreement was concluded under Jap-

United Press

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 ✻)

Egypt Placed Under Martial Law As Step To Give Cabinet Maximum Power

Tour of Cairo Reveals Capital Normal; British Launch Naval Attack on Sidi Barrani Area

Cairo, Sept. 23.

Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha today proclaimed martial law over all Egyptian territory. The proclamation replaced the decree published on September 1, 1939, declaring the existence of a state of siege in the country.

The declaration of martial law, it was believed, was merely a precautionary step designed to give the Cabinet maximum powers for any eventuality. A tour to the centre of Cairo showed that everything was normal. There were no signs of additional sentries posted outside public buildings or the appearance of extra police officers.—United Press.

British Naval Attack

Cairo, Sept. 23.

British naval forces attacked an enemy position in the Sidi Barrani area during the early hours of Sunday with good results, according to a naval communique issued at Alexandria.

The Italians are suffering severe casualties on the Egyptian front as a result of their adoption of German tactics of advancing in waves irrespective of losses, according to military reports reaching here.

Meanwhile, as their lines of communication length, they are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain large forces on the forward line.

British troops, however, are not under-rating the fighting qualities of the Italians who, although offering a solid target when advancing in packed formation, have hitherto shown considerable courage and no signs of turning tail.

Village Blown Up

The Italians are reported to have sustained especially heavy casualties when they entered the village of Sidi Barrani, which had been heavily mined with controlled mines.

When they had invested the village, the British pulled the control switch. According to an eyewitness, the entire village, full of enemy troops, appeared to be blown into the air by the explosion.

The advancing Italians, in the meantime, have to face a harrying fire by British armoured units, which are making good use of their knowledge of every inch of terrain which the Italians have to cover.

Haifa Bombed

Thirty-two persons were killed and 68 injured when Italian planes again raided Haifa during the weekend and dropped bombs in various quarters of the town.

All the casualties were Arabs.

There was a certain amount of damage to property, including a mosque and a Moslem cemetery.—Reuter.

Two of Six Japanese Detained in Singapore Appear Before Court

Four Others Released As Man And Woman Face Charge of Offences Against Secrets Ordinance

Singapore, Sept. 23.

Four of six Japanese, including two women, detained over the week-end by the authorities for questioning under the Official Secrets Ordinance were released today.

Two Japanese, Mr. Mamuro Shinozaki and Mrs. Atsuko Yamakawa, today were charged in the Police Court with offences under the Official Secrets Ordinance.

Both were remanded in custody after hearings were held in camera.

With the attention of a large part of the world centered on conversations regarding the possibility of United States naval units Singapore as a base, British police over the week-end renewed their investigation of Japanese suspected of activities detrimental to British war effort.

The detention of the six Japanese over the week-end marked the second drive against possible Japanese spies in as many months.

At the same time, British authorities yesterday released a Japanese newspaperman, Mr. Ishiro Kobayashi, who had been under detention for the past seven weeks.—United Press.

Japanese to Protest

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

The Japanese Government was expected to file a strong protest with the British Government against the detention in Singapore of a number of Japanese, four of whom were released today.—United Press.

German Revealed as Perpetrator Of U.S. Kidnapping Outrage

Full Confession Made to Authorities After Capture While Still in Possession of Child

Hillsbrough, Calif., Sept. 23.

A GERMAN alien, Wilhelm Jacob Muhlenbroich, confessed to Federal Bureau of Investigation "G-Men" last night that he was the kidnapper of Marc de Tristan, three year-old California boy who was rescued from his abductor near Pine River, Calif., yesterday.

Muhlenbroich was captured by two hunters yesterday when he and the de Tristan boy became lost on a blind road near Placerville, California. The hunters recognized the baby boy from photographs they had seen of him in the newspapers and immediately attacked Muhlenbroich. The German alien was beaten into submission by the butts of the hunters' rifles.

Admits Nationality

The hunters took the kidnapper and the de Tristan boy to the Pine River General Store where the proprietor, Mr. Frank Breitenbach, and his wife cared for the boy until the arrival of the authorities. The hunters kept Muhlenbroich covered with their rifles until "G-Men" arrived.

Muhlenbroich, described as being about forty years of age and poorly dressed, refused to divulge his identity when first arrested. Under subsequent questioning, however, he gave his name and said he had come to the United States from Germany in 1935.

Muhlenbroich was the second German alien to figure in sensational American kidnapping cases in recent years. The other was Bruno Hauptmann, who was executed for the abduction and killing of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's baby.

Nurse Threatened

The de Tristan baby is the son of Count Marc de Tristan, socially prominent Californian. The de Tristan baby was kidnapped here last Friday while being taken for a walk by his nurse. Muhlenbroich threatened the nurse with a revolver, handed her a ransom note and drove off in an automobile with the child.

The ransom note demanded "complete secrecy and privacy" in negotiations for the release of the child. Count de Tristan immediately notified the police authorities, but later requested them to withdraw from the case in the hope that the kidnapper would open negotiations without fear of being captured.

Police believed Muhlenbroich was an amateur at crime because he wore no mask during the kidnapping and made no attempt to conceal the license plates on his automobile.—United Press.

★Huge Toll as Mercy Ship Sinks

(Continued from page 1)

Herr Rudolf Olden, editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt" before Chancellor Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany, was drowned with his wife. They were en route to the United States.

Clad in Nightwear

When the survivors arrived at a northern British port, most of them were found to be clad in pyjamas or other scanty clothes in which they were attired when the evacuee ship was attacked Friday night. The survivors appeared to be exhausted after two days aboard warships and on the open seas. Many were in need of medical care.

Dr. R. Gallinsky, who had been appointed Polish Charge d'Affaires in Washington, was also among the casualties. Survivors reported he came down a rope ladder into a lifeboat, only to be thrown overboard when waves swamped the ship.

Another survivor said that 24 out of 32 people in his lifeboat perished from exposure before rescue ships arrived. He said that the survivors held brief burial services for each victim who died and then threw their bodies overboard. Other survivors said the crew and passengers sang songs while boarding the lifeboats. Organized singing lasted only a short while, however, because of the confusion resulting from capsized lifeboats.

Screams of terror could be heard from mothers separated from their children, and many children gasped their last while attempting to call for aid.—United Press.

Sailed From West Coast

London, Sept. 23.

No fewer than 294 lives are feared to have been lost, including 83 of 90 children aboard, when a German U-boat torpedoed a children's evacuee ship in the Atlantic on September 17, it was revealed for the first time today.

The children had embarked at a west coast port in the second week of September, and were well on the way to their new war-time home in Canada when the ship was struck at 10 p.m. last Tuesday.

The death-roll includes seven of the nine escorts of the children, who practically all came from state-aided schools and were drawn almost entirely from vulnerable areas in and around London. The seven little survivors of the tragedy have been landed at a northern English port by a warship.

All Precautions Taken

As with the evacuee ship torpedoed late in August on a similar voyage, when the whole 320 children were saved unharmed, the precautions taken on this occasion were on a scale which made it possible to transport overseas nearly 3,000 children without hitherto a single casualty.

For every fifteen children there was a skilled, experienced escort, in addition to a doctor and a nurse.

The complement of the ship was so calculated that for every child there was one adult passenger aboard.

The tragic circumstances defeated all precautions. A number of children are believed to have been killed by the explosion. There was a terribly heavy sea, which swamped many boats and defeated gallant efforts to rescue the victims.

600 Miles From Land

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, met the warship bringing the survivors.

"I am full of horror and indignation that any German submarine captain could be found who would torpedo a ship over 600 miles from land in a tempestuous sea," he said.

"Conditions were such," he added, "that there was little chance for the passengers, whether adult or children, to survive. The deed will shock the world. It is another example of the barbarous methods of warfare associated with Nazi Germany, and is only comparable with their present brutal and indiscriminate bombing of women and children in London."

Graphic descriptions of the terrific seas running at the time of the sinking and praise for the wonderful way all the children behaved during the terrifying experience was given by some of the survivors who were interviewed after they had landed at a port in Britain.

"No Warning Given"

"There was no warning before the attack," stated one male passenger. "The ship was badly holed and listed heavily and almost immediately began to sink. There were only 20 minutes in which to get the life-boats lowered away. That darkness added to the difficulties. We had an awful tossing in the heavy waves which almost swamped us, hail and rain followed.

"The little mites behaved wonderfully and obeyed every instruction. Two children died on the warship."

Eleven-year-old Sonia Recoh and her nine-year-old brother Derrick were among the rescued. Sonia said: "When we got on deck we were told to go to the bow and get in a lifeboat there. My sister Barbara got down the ladder and Derrick was following down the rope, but when he reached the water the boat had pulled away and he had to climb up again.

"We Were Blown Down"

"We were then told to go to the stern, but as we were running along the deck we were told that the ship was going down. We rushed back to the bow and climbed down the ladder on to a raft where, when we tried to sit up, we were blown down by the terrific wind.

"We were picked up by another boat, then a warship appeared. We all cheered for the good old British Navy. Thank God we found Barbara safe on the warship. The sailors gave us rum, which was horrible stuff, but which, I suppose, did us good."—Reuter.

America Horrified

Washington, Sept. 23.

A wave of horror and indignation has swept the United States at the news of the sinking of the British children's liner. Some Congressmen greeted the news with the words "outrageous," and referred to Hitler as a "mad butcher."

Expressions of disgust at Hitler's action and sympathy for the victims were heard on all sides in New York. The press proclaims that the little victims "faced the ordeal like men and sang as the ship went down and comforted those who were dying in the lifeboats."—Reuter.

Canada Indignant

Ottawa, Sept. 23.

The ruthlessness of Nazi warfare in sinking in stormy weather the liner filled with British children has aroused the greatest indignation throughout Canada, and it is felt that the crime emphasizes more than ever the collision of ideals between the British Empire and Hitler.

Senator Carrine Wilson, leader of Canadian efforts to bring British children to Canada, told Reuter that the "sinking has strengthened our determination to bring our children to a place of safety."—Reuter.

Children Praised

New York, Sept. 23.

Conduct of the children in the torpedoed liner carrying British evacuees to Canada is described by the press here as "marvellous" and "magnificent."

The news forms the leading story under such headlines as "Submarine Sinks Mercy Ship."

The London Correspondent of the Associated Press emphasizes the "gallant conduct of the children in marching to the life-boats and their magnificent action in the boats where they sang 'Roll out the barrel.'—Reuter.

Evacuation to Continue

London, Sept. 23.

Pending an official statement, it was generally assumed today that the evacuation of children from Britain would continue because the general safety record was considered good despite the loss of some 85 children last week when a liner was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic.

Two ships thus far have been torpedoed. On the first occasion, all were saved. Last week, however, almost 300 adults and some 85 children were lost.

Eight other ships, however, have been dispatched to date and they all have arrived safely with a total of 3,000 children. Most the children were landed at Canada, although some were debarked at South Africa and Australia. The chief incident on one of the ships was six cases of measles.—United Press.

Germans Deny Sinking Ship

Berlin, Sept. 23.

The Government today officially announced that the British evacuation liner torpedoed in the Atlantic last week was not sunk by Germans.—United Press.

★Indo-China Army Said Disarmed

(Continued from page 1)

The announcement said in exchange for "guarantees" offered Indo-China by Japan, the French authorities were granting the Japanese certain military facilities "without further delay to the Japanese Army."

French officials indicated that the terms of the agreement signed yesterday were "somewhat modified" from the original Japanese demands contained in the ultimatum presented here last week. They recalled that the French had found the original terms "unacceptable."

Terms of Agreement

Several usually reliable quarters said that the terms of the agreement, which became effective as soon as the agreement was signed yesterday, included the following points:

1. The Japanese will be permitted to send 6,000 troops into Indo-China for garrisoning purposes. These troops are to enter Indo-China through Haiphong.

2. The Japanese are to be granted the use of three aerodromes in Tonkin for military purposes. These aerodromes will include French air bases at either Phuto and Laokay or at Phulangthuong and Gialam.

No details concerning a reported agreement whereby the Japanese obtained certain privileges on French railways could be obtained last night.

Two Japanese ships carrying Japanese civilian evacuees sailed from Haiphong yesterday but it was believed they would return today unless the hostilities between the French and the Japanese Canton Army spread.

During the negotiations between Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, members of the Japanese military mission who had gone to Haiphong, boarded Japanese destroyers in the harbour on several occasions, only later to disembark according to the changing status of the negotiations.

Governor's Appeal

The Governor General of Indo-China, Admiral Jean Decoux, issued a proclamation to the French and Indo-Chinese people last night in which he said the agreement had been signed in conformance with a "realistic policy."

He appealed to the people of Indo-China to accept the agreement with "comprehension, calm and a spirit of discipline." He said the commander-in-chief of the French army forces in Indo-China, Gen. Maurice Martin, had supported the signing of the agreement.

Japan, said the proclamation, agreed to recognize "Indo-China's integrity and France's sovereignty in this colony."

Admiral Decoux said the military facilities were being granted the Japanese "in a spirit of friendly help."

Long Negotiations

Japan's invasion of Indo-China, despite her avowed desire to maintain the status quo in the French colony, followed weeks of negotiations in Hanoi, Tokyo and Vichy which broke down on several occasions.

The Japanese attack on Dongdang came two hours before the expiration of the ultimatum handed Admiral Jean Decoux, Indo-China Governor General, by the head of the Japanese military mission, Maj.-Gen. Issaku Nishihara, late last week.

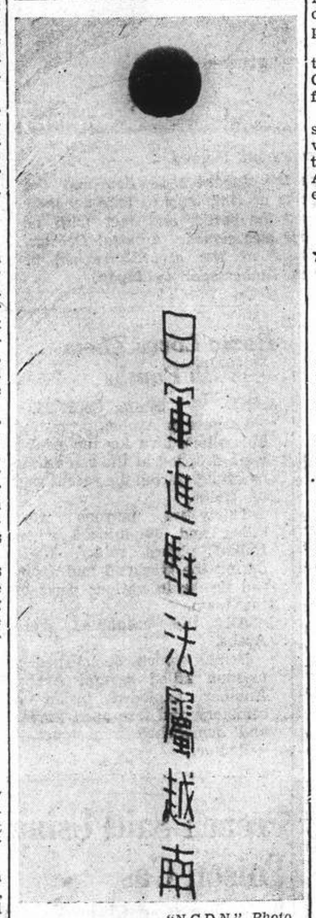
The Japanese also delivered an ultimatum to Indo-China during the first week of September and several thousand Japanese troops crossed the Indo-China border at that time. The ultimatum was cancelled at the last moment, however, and Japanese forces were withdrawn back into China.

Civilians Evacuated

Following the presentation of the Japanese ultimatum last week, all Japanese civilians were evacuated from Indo-China and members of the Japanese military mission, including Gen. Nishihara, left Hanoi for Haiphong. The negotiations were resumed later, however, and an agreement was signed here Sunday afternoon.

Details of the agreement signed here yesterday were not disclosed. Officials merely said that the Japanese had been granted certain military privileges, including the use of certain airports. The General impression was that the French had not granted the Japanese the right to station a large force in Indo-China.

Following the presentation of the latest Japanese ultimatum, all able-bodied men were mobilized here and preparations were made to move women and children to southern Indo-China. The small French air force here also received standby orders.—United Press.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Celebrating Japanese Entry in Indo-China

A large balloon was flown yesterday over Hongkew by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai announcing the entry of Japanese troops into Indo-China. As pictured above the Chinese characters below the balloon read: "Japanese troops have entered and are stationed in Indo-China, the French colony." No mention is made whether the entry is a result of fighting or by agreement. Similar balloons have been flown over Hongkew to mark Japanese victories in the present conflict in China.

North China Economic Mission for Japan

Peiping, Sept. 23.

A ten-man North China Economy Mission has left for Japan on a three-week inspection tour, from which it is expected to return during the early part of October.

The Mission members were drawn from Peiping, Paoting, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tangshan, Kaifeng and Taiyuan. The visit was organized by the North China Department of the East Asia Economics Association.—Havas.

Kobayashi Takes a Rest At Bandoeng

Batavia, Sept. 23.

Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi, Japanese Commerce and Industry Minister and special envoy of the Japanese Government to the Netherlands East Indies, flew to Bandoeng on Saturday evening for a rest following his illness.

The Governor-Gen. A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborch Stachouwer, invited Mr. Kobayashi to the Buitenzorg Palace for conversations on Saturday. The meeting was not held, however, because of Mr. Kobayashi's indisposition.—Domei.

Uruguay "Bringing Nazis to Trial"

Courageous Action By South American State Hailed in U.S.

New York, Sept. 23.

With the arrest of eight Nazi leaders in Uruguay on charges of conspiring against the sovereignty of the State, Uruguay is preparing to bring the Nazi Party to trial before world opinion, says the Montevideo correspondent of the "New York Times."

Little Uruguay, he says, has dared to bring the party, and with it the German Government, before court for trial.

Justices of the Supreme Court will sit as the trial court and evidence will be placed before them of a plot to extend domination over the South American Continent, the correspondent adds.—Reuter.

★Japanese Granted Special Facilities

(Continued from page 1)

anese threats of invasion probably would prompt the United States and Britain to make further objections to Japanese actions in Indo-China.

These objections, it was pointed out, might take the form of America's acceptance of the British offer of the use of the Singapore naval base. Observers pointed out that Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, cleared the domestic political scene in Washington for such action this week-end by announcing his support of proposals for acquiring new American bases in the Pacific.

Invasion Announced

The Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced at 11 o'clock this morning that Japanese troops began entering French Indo-China at an undisclosed hour this morning.

Indicating considerable confusion in official quarters here over the events in Indo-China, the first announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters said that Japanese troops had begun to enter Indo-China at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. This announcement was later altered to state that the entrance of Japanese troops into Indo-China began at an "undisclosed hour today."

The Imperial Headquarters announcement said some points of the invasion operations had been disputed between the Japanese and French authorities.

"However, it is expected that the Japanese advance toward the northern border of Indo-China will be completed without serious difficulties," the announcement said.

Clash Confirmed

Earlier the head of the Japanese Army press bureau, Col. Shuitsu Matsumura, confirmed reports of a clash between Japanese and French forces at Dongdang, Indo-China. He said that the Japanese had advised the French in advance that they were crossing the border, allegedly under the terms of Sunday's Hanoi agreement, and that the clash therefore was the fault of the French.

"Since we have been seeking peaceful entry into Indo-China," he said, "it goes without saying that we did everything within our power to prevent a clash. The clash was naturally the fault of the French."

He said that the Franco-Japanese agreement, reached a few hours before the expiration of a Japanese ultimatum, had been reached "in a friendly spirit." Third Power agents earlier had attempted to obstruct the Franco-Japanese negotiations and prevent the "establishment of an Asiatic sphere of mutual prosperity," he said.

"Extraordinary Pains"

"We took extraordinary pains," he said, "to see that all our troops, even the smallest unit, were fully informed of the conclusion of the agreement. We believe that the same steps were taken by the French Indo-China authorities but it seems that they opened fire on us because the order had not reached them as it was late at night.

"It is most regrettable that this took place and we are endeavouring to prevent an extension of this conflict.

"We expect the situation to return to normal as soon as the orders have been made clear to the Indo-Chinese forces. We expect that our advance will be carried out without further untoward incidents."—United Press.

U.S. Not Commenting

Washington, Sept. 23.

The State Department today declined to offer any comment on the invasion of Indo-China by Japanese forces following an agreement between the French and Japanese authorities granting the Japanese military facilities in the French Colony.

The State Department said that there would be no comment made until the receipt of official diplomatic reports on the Indo-China situation.—United Press.

Mr. Tateki Horiuchi

New Japanese Consul-General, who arrived here yesterday.

Japanese Detain British Vessels

Marie Moller Struck by Shell, Released; Others Still Held Off Chekiang

The British Embassy states that as has already been announced, the ss. Marie Moller, while at the port of Haimen, in Chekiang Province, was struck by a shell from a Japanese warship on September 20. The warhsip was in the course of shelling five junks approaching the ss. Marie Moller. Fortunately there were no casualties. Shortly afterwards the ss. Marie Moller left port but was instructed by the Japanese warship to follow her to a certain position, where she was boarded for 40 minutes and detained.

On the morning of September 21 she was again boarded and the Japanese boarding officer expressed regrets to the master for hitting the ship. He stated that it was accidental and that the damage would be repaired at Shanghai. After taking photographs of the damage, the boarding party left and shortly afterwards the ss. Marie Moller was released and proceeded to Shanghai were she arrived yesterday morning.

The British Naval authorities have made representations to the Japanese authorities at Shanghai regarding the incident. The release of the ship and a full explanation of the incident were requested. A reply to these representations has not yet been received from the Japanese Naval authorities.

Reports have also been received that the ss. Jessie Moller, ss. Edith Moller and ss. Kong So are being detained by Japanese Naval units. Representations have been made to the Japanese Naval authorities in respect to these three ships., but full particulars regarding them are not yet available.

Anglo-U.S. Front In Orient Urged

Mr. Kuangson Young Says Third Powers "Must Hang Together—or Separately"

Manila, Sept. 23.

Mr. C. Kuangson Young, Chinese Consul-General here, in a radio broadcast to the United States tonight urged a combined United States-British front in the Far East to prevent further Japanese encroachments.

He said that the Dutch and the French should also join the defensive front.

"Unless they all hang together they will be hung separately," he said.

European nations fell due to a lack of cooperation among themselves, he added. Therefore, the Democracies should take heed in the Far East.

"The obvious difficulty is the need for leadership," he continued.

"Leadership cannot but be assumed by a nation with the power and the will to struggle against lawlessness and aggression until victory is won..

"Is there any reason why the United States, with the Philippines in the centre of this Far Eastern maelstrom, does not assume such leadership with China as its principal collaborator?"

He believed that America was more interested in the Battle of Britain.

"It will be an irreparable mistake if the efforts of America to assist Democracy and peace are not equally and simultaneously directed towards both Europe and Asia...Unless the forces that are still beyond the licking tongues of war gird together and take positive action, the death and destruction now visiting two continents will spread to hitherto unaffected soil," he warned.—United Press.

★Ten German Planes Shot Down

(Continued from page 1)

Searchlights formed cups of light beneath small groups of raiders, after which the anti-aircraft guns poured a furious stream of fire into the cup.

Fires were started in the south-west district but were brought under control after some time. A stick of high explosives demolished a number of houses and shops in the north-west zone.

A block of flats was hit, while bombs fell near another building, sending masonry from the third floor crashing to the ground. Many people were in a building, which served as shelter, but none was hurt.

The first all-clear came much earlier than usual, but Longonders declined to be fooled. The majority remained in shelters. As one Cockney remarked, "Sounds more like all-queer than all-clear."

Sure enough, the raid soon resumed and bombs and guns crashed in central London a few minutes after the second warning.

Three bombs were dropped and one caused a gas main fire which resulted in a blast sounding like an express train rushing through a tunnel. After this, apparently lone raiders appeared until the dropping of a final load of bombs as the first streaks of dawn began to tinge the sky, when the Germans disappeared.—United Press.

French Navy Official Relieved of Post

Vichy, Sept. 23.

M. Clerc, Director of the Central Administration of the Navy Ministry, as well as several other functionaries, were relieved of their duties, according to an official announcement yesterday.—Havas.

Ribbentrop Going Back to Berlin

"Historic Axis Talks" Believed Likely To Send Spain To War

Rome, Sept. 23.

Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, left here for Berlin in an armoured train at 6 p.m. yesterday following a series of historic talks with Premier Mussolini, which may have far-reaching effects on southern Europe and Africa.

During his visit to the Italian capital, Herr von Ribbentrop conferred thrice with Premier Mussolini and at least six times with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister. Authoritative quarters believed that out of these talks came the greatest series of Italo-German agreements since the outbreak of the European war.

Most well-informed quarters understand that Spain will soon go into the war on the side of Italy and Germany, concentrating her attack especially against Gibraltar.

An agreement also is believed to have been reached concerning south-eastern Europe where Italian-controlled Albania almost certainly will make territorial demands against both Greece and Yugoslavia.—United Press.

Balkans Figure in Talks

Clermont-Ferrand, Sept. 23.

Balkan problems, thorny at the best of times, must have figured prominently in the discussions that the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, held at Rome with Benito Mussolini and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, "Le Temps" declared in an editorial this morning.

The development of military operations against the British Empire, and the position of Spain, were not the only subjects of deep discussions, the newspaper said.

"All evidence substantiates beliefs that the situation is not altogether clear in southern Europe," the editorial asserted.—Havas.

N.Y. Paper Urges to Cut Philippines Adrift

Even Before Islands Gain Independence in 1946

New York, Sept. 23.

The "New York Daily News" today strongly urged that the United States cut adrift the Philippines even before the islands gain independence in 1946 in order to make America's position in the Pacific much safer.

In an editorial entitled, "Quezon Raises The Ante," the "News" attacked the recent broadcast to the United States by Sr. Manuel Roxas, Commonwealth Financial Secretary, from Manila and also endorsement of the appeal by President Manuel Quezon.

Sr. Roxas urged that the United States send armaments and ships to aid in the defence of the Philippines and also appealed to the United States to support the Philippines economically.

"We can remove this 'source of great danger to American peace' in a much easier way than Quezon suggests," the "News" said.

"We can remove it by cutting the Philippines adrift—absolutely, and sooner than 1946.

"That is the simple and inexpensive way to do it from all points of view except that of Philippine politicians ....Certainly we would be happier, and a lot safer with this Philippine old man of the sea heaved off our shoulders."—United Press.

Italian U-Boat Sinks Spanish Trawler

Only One Survivor of Ill-fated Vessel

Gibraltar, Sept. 23.

The torpedoing of the Spanish trawler, "Almirante Carranza," "it is almost certain," by an Italian submarine is announced in a statement issued by the naval authorities here.

The attack occurred in the early hours of last Thursday off Cape Vilano, in north-west Spain.

"All hands, except one, were lost," the statement adds. "The only survivor when he landed at Corunna stated that the submarine had a Latin appearance, and the crew thrust packets of Italian cigarettes to the boat that picked him up. They probably mistook the Almirante Carranza for a British patrol vessel."—Reuter.

Gibraltar, Sept. 23.

Only one man survived the sinking of the Spanish trawler, Almirante Caranza, by a submarine last Thursday, September 19, off the northern coasts of western Spain, it was announced here last night.

Twenty member of the crew perished. The single survivor was picked up by a British patrol boat.—Havas.

Snites Have Eight Pound Baby

Daughter Born to Wife of "Man in Iron Lung"

Chicago, Sept. 23.

A daughter, weighing 8 lb. 5¾ ozs, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Snite.

Mr. Snite, who married his childhood sweetheart in August last year, is the famous "man in the iron lung," who has been living in a mechanical respirator since he was stricken with infantile paralysis in Peiping in 1936 in the middle of a world tour with his parents.

Before his marriage, he made a pilgrimage to Lourdes to seek a cure.—Reuter.

Spain's Entry in War "Absurd"

Tripartite Parleys Not Sign of Participation, States Press

Madrid, Sept. 23.

Reports that Spain will enter the war on the side of the Axis Powers are "absurd," declares a despatch of the official Spanish news agency from Rome.

The agency adds, however, that it is evident that Spain's position in Europe is not that of a mere spectator.

The Rome correspondent of the Italian paper "Tevere," speaking of the tripartite conversations between Spain, Italy and Germany, says: "The special fact, that it is logical to suppose that the relations of Spain with the Axis will be characterized by lively cordiality does not authorize the prophecies to which some abandon themselves, as for instance the possible entry of Spain into the war."

It is evident, he adds, that other Berlin correspondents of Spanish newspapers will carefully deny rumours alleged to be current in America that Senor Suner, Spanish Minister of the Interior, who is now visiting Berlin, is the bearer of peace overtures from Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador in Madrid, involving the overthrow of Mr. Winston Churchill.

It is pointed out there that these rumours are utterly absurd, for Sir Samuel Hoare's loyalty to his Government and supreme confidence of victory are abundantly evident to both Spaniards and British.

Amid a spate of friendly words to the Axis, only one Madrid newspaper finds space, and then on an inside page, to mention the loss of the Spanish merchant ship Cabot Ortosa, which was reported yesterday as having "sunk" between Huelva and Bilboa.—Reuter.

Increase Sought in India's Production

Survey of Factories to Be Made Soon

Simla, Sept. 23.

A survey of India's factories will shortly be made in order to estimate the country's productive capacity for war supplies.

India today is producing some 20,000 items required for war purposes, including weapons, ammunition, clothing, leather, engineering and ordnance stores, and numerous raw materials.

Great efforts are being made to extend the scope of production still further.—Reuter.

British Mission Leaving For South America

London, Sept. 23.

A British mission will leave for South America in the middle of October and among other countries will visit Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru and Bolivia.—Reuter.

Rumours Prevail When Marines Guard Station

Alleged Attack on Pootoo Police Station Denied

Presence of American Marines and the closure of gates at the Pootoo Road police station gave vent to rumours in the city yesterday, and some reports had it that the station had been attacked by a group of Chinese on Sunday evening.

These rumours were, however, denied both by the officials of the Shanghai Municipal Police and the 4th United States Marine Corps. Approached by a reporter of the "North-China Daily News," an officer of the Marine Corps stated that there was nothing unusual in the presence of Marines at the Pootoo Road police station, since the station is in the American Sector and the posting of guards there was only a routine act.

Wild rumours were circulated when it was alleged that a crowd of Chinese had attacked the station on Sunday evening, and that the Police had to open fire to disperse them. These reports, however, failed to reveal whether anyone was injured, while no emergency ambulance was called out to Pootoo station on that evening.

Invasion of Britain Said Postponed

Autumn Equinox Arrives In Britain

London, Sept. 23.

Today is the autumn equinox when the day and night are equal.

Strong equinoctial gales were expected to start whipping up the English Channel.

Meanwhile, the British press reported that it seemed that Chancellor Adolf Hitler had "missed the bus" Sunday as during one period the conditions in the straits were much more favourable than for some days past. Coast watchers, because of the exceptionally favourable conditions, thought that the Fuehrer might take advantage of them. The fact that he did not was generally regarded by the press as a sign that the invasion of Britain by German forces had been put off.—United Press.

Many Daily Necessities Rationed in France

Berlin, Sept. 23.

Bread, pastry, cheese, coffee, sugar, rice, meat and fats will be rationed in France from today, according to a German news agency announcement from Paris.—Reuter.

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(S11)

Short But Impressive Parade Marks End of Mounted Police

Unit Praised for Valuable Work Done During More Than 70 Years; Mr. W. J. Keswick Inspects Troop

A SHORT but picturesque ceremony took place at the Gordon Road police station yesterday afternoon when the Mounted Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police paraded for the last time before being disbanded. The parade was the end of a glorious service rendered by one of the oldest and most colourful units of the S.M.P.

The ceremony started promptly at 2 p.m. with the arrival of Mr. W. J. Keswick, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who was met by Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner of the S.M.P., and Mr. H. D. M. Robertson, Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Sikh Branch. The Troop was formed up under Troop Sergeant H. Edgar, assisted by Troop Sergeant J. Mills, and inspected by Mr. Keswick. The S.M.C. Chairman, together with Major Bourne and Mr. Robertson, then proceeded to the saluting base, while the unit, mounted in two troops, marched past, accompanied by the Police Band.

A party of Sikh policemen was also present at the ceremony, while four senior Sikh Inspectors viewed the parade from behind the saluting base.

Once again, for the last time, the Troopers exhibited brilliant riding as they passed the saluting base, and it was with regret that those present viewed the last parade of the Mounted Police.

A short speech, translated into Hindustani by Sergeant T. B. Barnes-Cooke, was made by Mr. Kewsick after the march past the saluting base, and the S.M.C. Chairman took the opportunity to thank the Troop for the valuable work done in the past seventy odd years, and voiced his regret that the unit had to be disbanded.

Following is the address given by Mr. Keswick:--

Trooper Sergeant Edgar and members of the Police Mounted Unit:

It is with genuine feelings of regret that I have witnessed this final parade of the Police Mounted Unit prior to its disbandment. Cities all over the world are proud of their Mounted Police and this cosmopolitan community has every reason to be more than proud of the appearance and record of its Mounted Police, and I wish to assure you that my colleagues on the Council and the whole community regret the necessity of disbanding the unit.

Its origin appears to be obscure and the first mention of such a unit seems to be in the Municipal Report for 1864/5 which contains a report by the Superintendent of Police stating that in his opinion the policing of the "English and Hong-que Settlements" could be efficiently performed by a total of 140 men, of whom three would be mounted "to patrol around the outskirts of the Hong-que settlement, to prevent armed gangs from coming into or leaving the Settlement, and also to stop any person carrying stolen property." Appropriations of Tls. 300 in the Police Budgets for subsequent years for "Forrage and Farriery" would indicate that this was the commencement of the unit.

Races in the Streets

An interesting item appears in the Police Regulations of 1884 in which it laid down that one of the duties of the Trooper attached to Central Station was to prevent what was termed the "furious riding or driving" of ponies and carriages on Bubbling Well Road between the Race Course and Bubbling Well. It appears that some members of the community of those days indulged in riding and driving races on the road and the Trooper had the pleasant duty of controlling these races.

In recent times, however, the duties of the unit have been principally the patrolling of the Western Extra-Settlement Roads, and for many years the residents of this area have had a feeling of satisfaction and security in seeing the patrols pass by in the daytime and hearing them at night. You will be missed by these residents not only for the protection you have afforded, but also for your unfailing courtesy and cheerfulness. A commendable example of the resourcefulness displayed while carrying out your duties occurred as recently as September 12 when the prompt action taken by two Trooper Constables on Keswick Road resulted in the prevention of an intended kidnapping.

There is another way in which the unit will be missed and that is the spectacular sight of the troopers on escort duty and parades and the skill displayed in gymkhanas. In this connection mention must be made of the part the unit took in the Tattoo held on the occasion of the Coronation of H.M. The King-Emperor in 1937. The superb horsemanship shown by the unit was a feature of the Tattoo and will long be remembered by the large number of people who witnessed the spectacle and showed their admiration in no uncertain way.

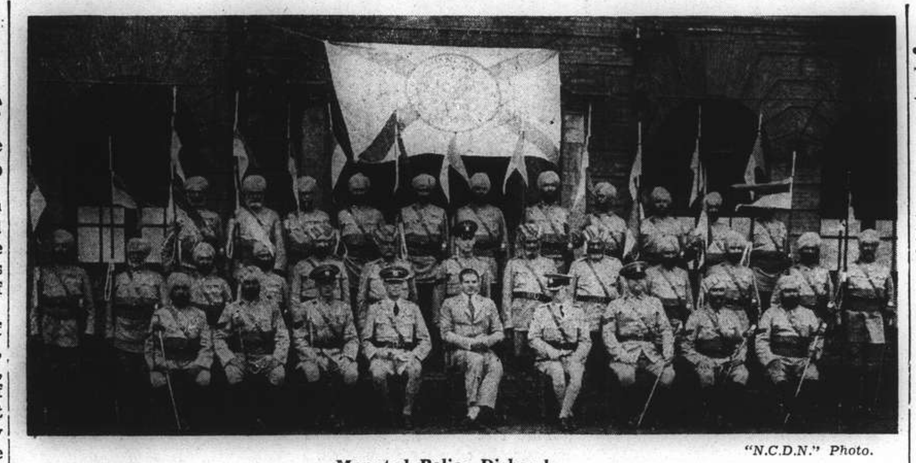
Times, however, have changed since the days when pony and carriage races took place on Bubbling Well Road and in this mechanized age patrolling of outlying roads can be more efficiently and economically carried out by other means than with police mounted on ponies.

Regret Voiced

I can assure you that it was only after considerable discussion and with great reluctance that the Council approved of the recommendation of the Special Municipal Economy Committee to disband the unit. Our regret in having to take this step is, however, reduced to some extent by the knowledge that the devotion to duty and efficiency displayed by the present members of the unit, and the unit's proud traditions, will be carried on in the future in whatever duties you may be called upon to perform.

Before concluding this short address, I am sure you will wish to be associated with the Council in a tribute and expression of thanks to the public spirited action of many members of the community, both in recent and past years, in donating the mounts which you have so proudly ridden and taken such good and affectionate care of.

Trooper Sergeant Edgar and members of the Police Mounted Unit on behalf of the Council and the community, I thank you, and wish you every success in your new duties in the future.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Mounted Police Disband

A colourful unit of the Shanghai Municipal Police passed out of existence yesterday afternoon when the Mounted Police were paraded for the last time before being disbanded. The photo above, the last to be taken of the Troop, shows the complete unit. Mr. W. J. Keswick, Maj. K. M. Bourne and Deputy Commissioner H. D. M. Robertson are in the centre. The photo also includes Troop Sergt. J. Mills and Sergt. T. B. Barnes-Cooke. Members of the unit will be transferred to other branches of the S.M.P.

Riley Released on U.S. $25,000 Bail

Search Warrant Executed; Slot Machines Disappear From Local Cafes

A draft from America on the Chase Bank for U.S.$22,000 and U.S.$3,000 making up the requisite bail of U.S. $25,000 were posted by E. T. "Jack" Riley with the U.S. Court for China yesterday morning when Riley secured hii release after three days detection.

Riley was arrested on Friday afternoon on a warrant issued by the local American authorities charging him with violation of the District of Columbia Code relating to operation of gaming tables and devices on seventeen counts following an information filed with the court by Mr. Chas. Richardson, Jr., Special Assistant to the District Attorney.

The accused was arraigned the following morning, after spending a night at the Central Police Station, and was committed to the Ward Road Gaol pending production of the bail, which in local dollars work out to almost $460,000. Mr. Myron Wiener, who has been retained by Riley, for his defence, was with his client in the office of the court yesterday arranging for Riley's release.

It was learned from an authoritative source yesterday that following Riley's arrest a number of slot machines have made themselves conspicuons by their absence from a number of cafes and entertainment resorts in Shanghai.

After his arrest on Friday Riley it was learned, accompanied the police to his residence at 182 Rue Magniny, where a search warrant was executed.

A successful application was made by Mr. Richardson for an order requesting the Overseas Banking Corporation to disclose full particulars regarding the leasing sale of the property in the western district housing Farren's Limited, the popular night club.

Briton Remanded on Embezzlement Charge

Prosecution Think Other Charges May Be Filed

The suggestion that further charges involving U.S.$6,000 or U.S.$7,000 might be brought against the accused was made by Mr. P. Watkin Williams before Mr. C. H. Haines in H. M. Police Court yesterday when prosecuting for the Municipal Police, Patrick John MacKellar, local Briton, on a charge of embezzling Yen 36 on August 16, belonging to his employers, the American Express Company Inc. The case was adjourned until Monday next and accused was allowed bail in two sureties of $3,000 each and his own recognizances for an additional $3,000.

Counsel told the court that accused was not represented and explained that it was a far more serious case than it at first appears from the charge or complaint filed. It is anticipated, he said, that further more serious charges will be added when the prosecution would be in a position to do so. Counsel thought that the additional charges would involve the sum of U.S.$6,000 or U.S.$7,000 and was doubtful whether it was a case which could be dealt with by the police court.

Mr. Haines pointed but that the police court could deal with the case, but the punishment it was empowered to inflict would not perhaps meet the seriousness of the additional charges if they were brought.

Mr. Watkin Williams informed the court that a lot of work would have to be done by the prosecution before they would be able to proceed with the additional charges.

Evidence of arrest was given by Detective Sergeant D. G. Jones, who said he executed a warrant against the accused on Saturday last and formally cautioned MacKellar in the usual manner at the Central Police Station. Accused had nothing to say.

In applying for a week's adjournment Mr. Watkin Williams said his instructions were not to oppose bail, which was fixed by Mr. Haines, after counsel had intimated that it was possible that he would have to apply for a further adjournment later.

Trams Idle as Strike Continues

No Settlement Reached At Conference

No development was noted in the Shanghai Electric Construction Company strike which has enveloped over 2,000 employees, causing the disruption of tram service in the International Settlement. An official of the company conferred with delegates of the strikers yesterday from noon until 1 p.m. and it was learned, made an offer which was favourably received. The official stated last night that he might have settled the strike were it not for political influences, exerting its pressure against a settlement.

The strike has greatly inconvenienced many season ticket holders who are now confronted with a problem of holding tram tickets and paying their fare on the buses. The latter, however, are doing good business, while the rickshaws have found the strike an opportunity they had long awaited.

Rumanians to Learn German, Italian

Bucharest, Sept. 23.

The learning of German and Italian has become compulsory in all Rumanian high schools, according to an Education Ministry decree issued here yesterday.—Havas.

Living Standard Lowered in 1940

Council Issues Report Following Requests Received

The standard of living of workers' families this year has been lowered considerably more this year than in 1936, according to a report issued by the Municipal Council following requests for an indication of what the earnings of workers should be at present. Future earnings, it was stated, will vary from month to month according to the cost of living, and employers desirous of obtaining information on the subject should consult the Industrial Section of the Council. The report of the Council follows:

"Requests have been made to the Council that an indication be given of what workers' earnings should be at present. By earnings is meant wages together with allowances of all kinds. In order to comply with this request, account must be taken both of what study reveals to be the situation with regard to family incomes, and of present cost of living. Of the total income of the average Shanghai worker's family of 4.62 persons, 53.3 per cent. has been found by investigation to be the earnings of the husband and 34 per cent. those of others of the family, making income from wage-earning totalling 87.3 per cent. The remaining 12.7 per cent. is found to come from income from sub-letting, gifts, financial support from relatives and friends, earnings from peddling, etc. In families studied, an average of 2.02 persons worked.

Proof of Lowering

"It is generally recognized that the standard of living in 1940 among workers' families has been lowered as compared with 1936. To maintain the same standard as in 1936, the principal breadwinner would have, in August 1940, to earn $57.48 and the other wage earners in the family $36.66, making total family earnings from wages and allowances amounting to $94.14. In the majority of occupations, this standard of remuneration has not been reached.

It has not been practicable to undertake the detailed and expensive task involved in the re-study of the Chinese workers' standard of living in 1940, but a careful consideration of present consumption habits has made possible valid assumptions as to what the 1940 standard is. For the guidance of employers, therefore, the following information is given, based on two assumed standards ruling in 1940. Standard A is an assumed lower standard as compared with 1936, and Standard B is an assumed absolute minimum subsistence level:

AUGUST 1940 EARNINGS

	Family Income 100%	Total Earnings of Family 67.3%	Earnings of Principal Breadwinner 53.3%	Earnings of Other Family Members 34%	Other Family Income 12.7%
Standard A:	$76.57	$46.75	$29.82	$11.14	
Standard B:	$68.20	$41.64	$26.56	$ 9.92	

"The figures of earnings will vary from month to month, according to the Cost of Living. Employers who wish to have these figures for reference use should, in future, consult the Industrial Section's report in the press within the first few days of each month in respect of the previous month, and in the "Municipal Gazette" at the end of each month.

"If a telephone enquiry is addressed to Miss E. M. Hinder, 15349, on the afternoon of the last Friday of each month, in respect of earnings for the current month, the figures will be given verbally."

German Envoy Leaves Moscow For Berlin

Moscow, Sept. 23.

Herr von Schulenburg, the German Ambassador here, has left for Berlin. It is understood that he is taking a 10-day holiday, in which he will consult with Nazi leaders.—Reuter.

The Nazi Needs His (Shanghai) Sausage

It is reported by the "Central China Daily News" that in view of the urgent need of sausages in Germany and Italy, Shanghai merchants have been transporting them to those two countries via Vladivostok. In view of this increased demand by the Axis powers, it is admitted, local prices have gone up. Large quantities of sausages have been exported after the Mid-autumn Festival here.

Appeal to Britons In Shanghai

Urgency of Donations for Air-raid Relief Stressed By War Fund

Since the intense air raids over London commenced and the Lord Mayor opened his special fund for the Relief of Air Raid Victims on Sept. 10, the response to the call for help has been generous and world wide.

For this relief work the Central British War Fund sent home £2,500 on Sept. 11 and intends to remit on October 1, all contributions received between Sept. 10 and 30 inclusive. Up to Sept. 20 about £900 have been collected in sterling and dollar donations.

The Fund is anxious to make their Oct. 1 remittance one worthy of Shanghai's well-known generosity. There are two answers Shanghailanders can make to the London air raids. One is money to buy aeroplanes to fight the raiders; the other is money to help the injured, the homeless and the orphaned.

Just a week remains for these £900 to grow into the figure every sympathiser in Shanghai would like to see sent home. Since the war started no call for help has had such an immediate and urgent appeal and it is difficult to believe that it will not be answered quickly and generously.

Donations should be sent in to the Funds Honorary Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey, C/o H. & S. Bank.

Chinese Dies After Stealing Hat

Killed by Car in Attempt To Evade Arrest

Crime doesn't pay is an old saying, it was clearly demonstrated yesterday when a Chinese hat-snatcher met death after he had stolen a hat from a passenger of a French bus at the corner of Avenue Foch and Route des Soeurs.

The bus had just left its station when a Chinese ran up and snatched the hat of a Chinese passenger through an open window. The thief then started running across the street when he was knocked down by a private car, which was passing the bus.

Thrown several feet, the criminal died before the ambulance had reached the hospital.

One Bandit Killed By French Police

Another Detained After Short Pursuit

After almost two weeks of peace and quiet in the French Concession, French police were called out to Rue Lorton at 3 a.m. yesterday when an armed robbery was reported to a constable on duty in the passage.

Two Chinese bandits, one of them armed with a pistol, entered a Chinese dwelling at 16 Tsing Yung Li in Rue Lorton through the back door and, after intimidating the occupants, took money and valuables to an amount of $200.

The victim's son, however, managed to elude the bandits and went out onto the balcony, shouting for help. His cries were heard by a Chinese constable on duty in the passage. The nearest police station was informed and several policemen were sent to the scene of crime. The bandits, seeing the lawkeepers, took to their heels and refused to surrender when ordered by the police. One of them was killed when the police fired, while the other was arrested soon after. The loot was discovered on their persons.

Police investigations revealed that the armed robbery was committed with the aid of an amah in the service of the victim. The ease with which the bandits entered the house was explained by her when she told the police that she opened the door, with the help of another servant. The amah, it was found, is the wife of the robber.

Joint Use of Base Favoured by Press

Defence Discussion Should Include China, Russia, Say Local Journals

Favourable comments are made by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai in sympathy with Chungking over the question of the joint defence of the Pacific for which exploratory discussions have been held between Great Britain and the United States, but they unanimously express the opinion that without the participation in such talks of China and Soviet Russia, defence measures would be imcomplete.

"China, now engaged in resisting Japanese invasion, serves as the pivot of co-operation between Great Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia in the Far East. Besides helping China to win the war, other measures for pacifying the situation in the Far East will not be successfully carried out." states the "Shun Pao' in the concluding paragraph of a long editorial entitled "Joint Discussions between Great Britain and the Unted States on the Far Eastern Situation." The paper believe that the "'fire" spread in the Far East in the past chiefly because of lack of co-operation among the Powers concerned.

China's Contribution

That China and Soviet Russia should participate in the joint Pacific defence discussions is advocated by the "Chinese American Daily News," which asserts that in order to complete the defence measures. Great Britain and the United States should invite the two Far Eastern countries to take part in the parleys. China has already made great contributions towards defending the Pacific by fighting Japan for the past three years, and Soviet Russia can handle Japan single handed. the paper says.

Commenting on the same subject editorially, the "National Herald" says that in order to "surround" Japan it is best for Great Britain and the United States to co-operate with China and Soviet Russia, since Japan is in the middle of the two groups of countries interested in the situation in the Pacific. The paper considers Japan's possible occupation of Indo-China as a "South Pacific's September 18 Incident," giving a direct threat to British and American interests. while affecting the Chinese only to a small degree.

Baron M. Rothschild's Possessions Under Seal

Vichy, Sept. 23.

All the belongings of Baron Maurice de Rothschild, Senator for the Basses-Alpes, who left France in June, were placed under seal in the Gap district yesterday.—Havas.

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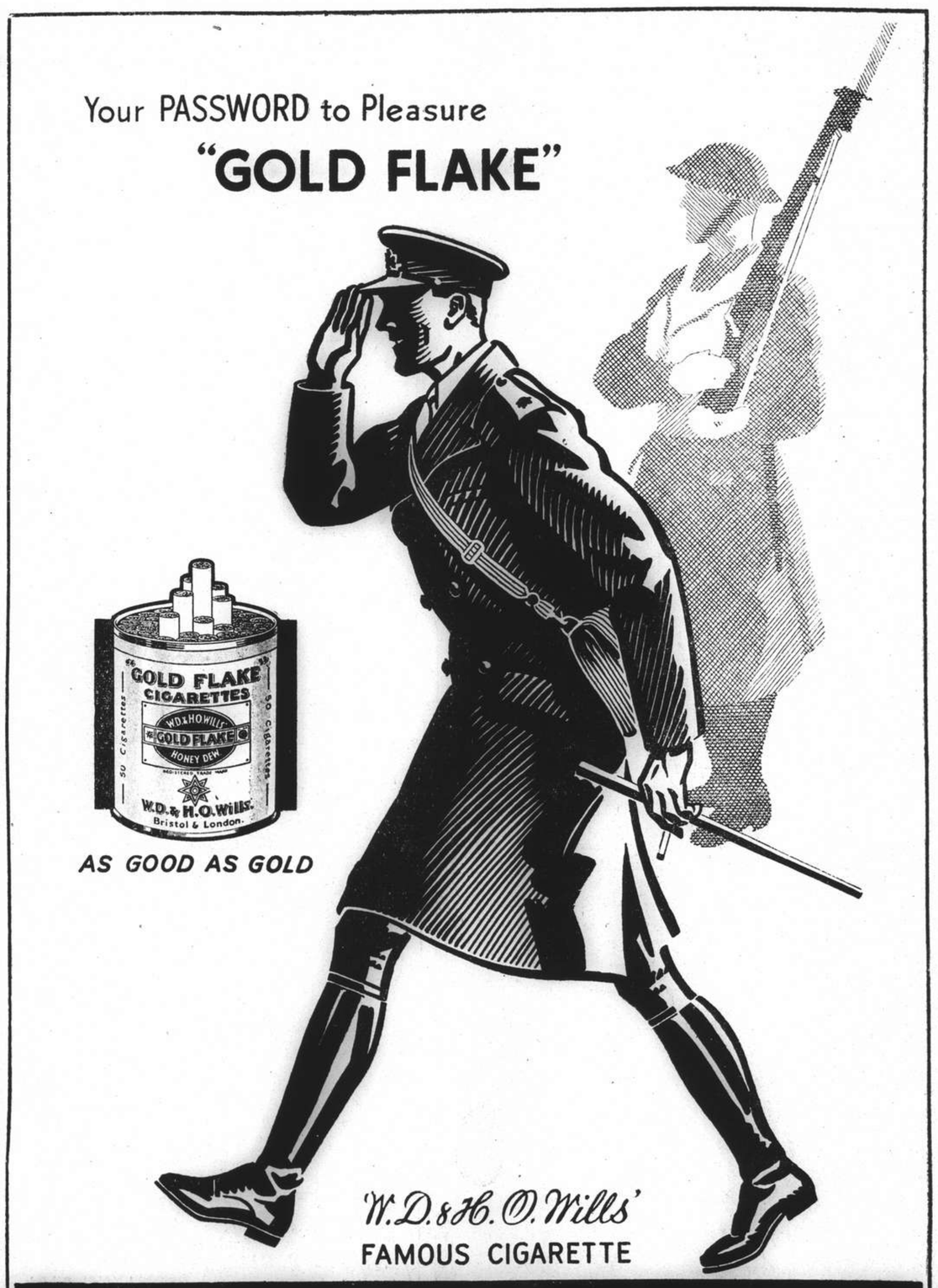


AS GOOD AS GOLD
W.D. & H.O. Wills' FAMOUS CIGARETTE
GOLD FLAKE

THE SPORTS PAGE

Cleveland Indians Continue Bid for American Title

Defeat Tigers in Last of Crucial Series and Trail by One Game; New York Yankees Firm in Third Place

New York, Sept. 23.

NEVER let it be said that the Cleveland Indians are down and out until the last mile post in the fightingest American League race in history has been passed.

Oscar Vitt's Tribesmen proved their gallant heart today when they pulled out of their slump to smash the Detroit Tigers 10-5, win their only tilt in the crucial three-game series, and keep themselves definitely in the title race.

Simultaneously, the New York Yankees smashed Boston 6-3 to hold grimply on to third place, just 3½ games out of the top position.

"Blazin Bob" Feller, who was driven from the mound (as relief pitcher) in Friday's tilt against the Tigers, came through in brilliant fashion today to lead the Indians to victory with an eight-hit masterpiece. Feller had his fast ball working excellently throughout, and at no time lost control over the bewildered Tigers. Feller fanned six Tigers but walked five.

Featured by Heavy Hitting

The game was replete with heavy hitting, the Indians getting twelve safeties and the Tigers eight.

Harold Trotsky drove out a homer in the second inning to start off the scoring. Roy Weatherly connected for a four-bagger in the third, Sam Chapman added one in the fourth, Kenny Kelter collected his in the seventh, and to top the game off, Feller pounded out a round-tripper in the eighth.

Charlie Gehringer and Hank Greenberg offered the only Tiger threat late in the game when both men knocked out four-baggers in the eighth inning, but Feller weathered the storm in good style.

The Yankees beat Bob Grove through long distance clubbing by George Selkirk, although the Red Sox collected nine hits off Marius Russo compared to eight Yankee safeties.

Selkirk collected his eighteenth and nineteenth homes in the second and eighth innings and added a double in the fourth to spark the Yankee attack.

Results of Play

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	5	8	1
Philadelphia	4	6	3
Batteries: Hudson and Ferrell; Babich and Wagner.			
(Opener)			
Washington	5	7	2
Philadelphia	2	7	1
Batteries: Chase and Early; Marchildon, Vaughn and Hayes.			
(Nightcap)			
Boston	3	9	2
New York	6	8	1
Batteries: Grove and Desautels; Russo and Rosar.			
Cleveland	10	12	0
Detroit	5	8	2
Batteries: Feller and Pytlak; Bridges, Smith, Gorsica, Newhouser, Seats, McKain and Tebbetts.			
Chicago	10	16	1
St. Louis	0	6	1
Batteries: Lyons and Tresh; Harris, Kramer, Bildilli, Whitehead and Swift.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Openers)			
Cincinnati	2	7	0
Pittsburgh	1	3	0
Batteries: Turner and West; Swigart, Lanahan, MacFayden and Schultz.			
Philadelphia	2	4	2
Brooklyn	10	12	1
Batteries: Si Johnson, Frye, Pearson and Warren; Fitzsimmons and Mancuso.			
New York	3	5	1
Boston	4	8	0
Batteries: Hubbell, Danning and O'Dea; Avery, Tobin and Berres.			
St. Louis	8	17	0
Chicago	1	6	1
Batteries: Cooper and Owen; Dean, Bryant, and McCullough.			
(Nightcaps)			
New York	7	9	0
Boston	3	9	4
Batteries: Carpenter and O'Dea; Errickson, Avery, Johnson, Sullivan and Broskie.			
Philadelphia	2	6	1
Brooklyn	5	9	2
Batteries: Beck, Si Johnson and Atwood; Davis and Franks.			
(Called in the eighth inning)			
St. Louis	2	9	2
Chicago	1	7	2
Batteries: Lanier and Owen; French and Todd.			
Cincinnati	1	7	1
Pittsburgh	8	8	1
Batteries: Vander Meer, Shoffner and Baker; Landing, Davis, and Schultz.			

Team Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	87	62	.58[illegible]
Cleveland	86	63	.574
New York	82	64	.559
Chicago	81	68	.541
Boston	74	70	.517
St. Louis	64	85	.43[illegible]
Washington	62	85	.414
Philadelphia	53	92	.37[illegible]

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	96	49	.662
Brooklyn	86	62	.578
St. Louis	80	65	.552
Pittsburgh	76	73	.510
Chicago	70	75	.48[illegible]
New York	68	77	.469
Boston	62	84	.425
Philadelphia	47	99	.322

—United Press.

Japan's Horse Racing To Be Regulated

Strictly According to New Structure Policy

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Watching horse racing in Japan in the future will be a pastime to be taken seriously, with appropriate thought to the dictates of the new structure movement, and all that this implies, the vernacular press reports.

No sake or other alcoholic beverages will be permitted within the confines of race tracks. No one dressed too luxuriously, or in a slipshod, slovenly fashion, will be allowed to attend. Only simple foods will be served at race tracks. No school students will be permitted to enter.

Other rules are that races in future are to be held only on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays and that congestion must be avoided. One rule states specifically:

"Those who are indecent in speech or conduct, squeezing others to buy pool-tickets or relying on others' purses for buying tickets, shall not be admitted into the grounds."

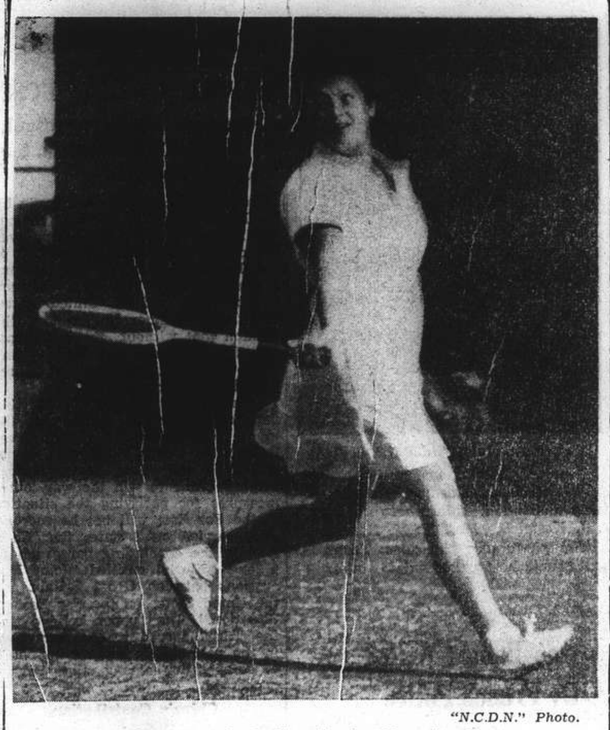
The rules were drafted at a special meeting of the Japan Horse Races Association, conferring here in Tokyo. —Havas.

New Nomenclature for Japanese Football

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

American football, introduced here five years ago by American teachers and American-born Japanese college students, will hereafter be known in Japan as "Kaikyu," literally "armour football," instead of "beishiki shukyu" "American style football."

Directors of the Tokyo Intercollegiate American Football League adopted the new name to fall in line with the government sponsored movement for establishment of a new national structure, which is interpreted by some Japanese as elimination of foreign influences.—United Press.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Runner-up in Ladies Singles Championships

Mrs. Thelma Collaco on Saturday was a strong contender for the Ladies Singles Tennis Championships against Miss "Jimme" Holwill on the Association Courts. Pictured, she has just completed a successful stroke, losing, however, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Russian Beaten by Japanese Boxer

Lojnikoff Loses on T.K.O. To Lighter Sasazaki in Eight Round Bout

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

Fourteen pounds lighter, Ko Sasazaki overcame a poor showing in the first two rounds to slug out an eight-round technical knockout victory over Paul Lojnikoff, Shanghai boxer, in the main event of the "Boxing Gazette" smoker held at the Hibiya Amphitheatre.

As the "Japan Advertiser's" boxing reporter stated "Sasazaki had Lojnikoff covering up and bewildered by a steady barrage of lefts and rights."

The bout was brought to a close after one minute and 50 seconds of the eighth round, when the referee awarded victory to Sasazaki since his opponent would not stand up and fight, but remained in a crouch position all the time,, only occasionally swinging loose with harmless haymakers.

Capitalized on Long Left

Lojnikoff started out well enough and took the first two rounds comfortably, capitalizing on a long left and hard crosses to the head.

But, although slow to start, Sasazaki finally got going in the third with his two-fisted, piston-like attack, and began gaining on his opponent. Lojnikoff still had plenty of fight in him, but while his blows appeared to pack more power than Sasazaki's, they landed less frequently.

In the fourth, Lojnikoff visibly began tiring and he did not seem to be in the best of condition. Sasazaki continued his two-fisted offensive carrying the fight to Lojnikoff, and blasted out a wide-margin victory in that round.

The next three were his, monotonously so, as he maintained his steady pounding, constantly throwing punches, missing with many, but landing with more. In the sixth, he closed Lojnikoff's left eye.

Lojnikoff was game enough, but could not stand up to the punishment, and was compelled to take recourse to crouching. Lojnikoff weighed in at 140, Sasazaki at 126.—Havas.

Inter-Club Cricket

A Shanghai Recreation Club team will meet a Shanghai Cricket Club Eleven on the S.R.C. ground on Saturday at 1.30 p.m. The S.R.C. team follows:—

J. H. Anderson (Capt.), E. Caro, A. A. Kliene, R. N. Manley, Y. T. Barma, T. Buckley, E. Grundt, M. V. Mohideen, E. A. Weidman, E. Brodd and E. Kidby. Reserves: T. Kalemopoulos, E. Tivenoluk and W. Halford. Scorer: M. Johnston.

Semi-pros Are on the Loose In Sandlot Crescendo

Pretty Girls Instead of Politicians Toss Out The First Ball at Wichita's Biggest Party

KANSAS is in the clutches of another cyclone that has centred in and around Wichita. When this particular twister has unwound itself completely, atop the wreckage will stand the champion of some 25,000 teams representing 500,000 affiliated semi-pro baseball players in the United States, writes Arthur Mann in "Collier's."

Officially this crescendo of sandlot ability is known as the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress. Actually it is the dream and goal of all part-time ball players in every state of the Union —baseball nuts who hang on to their year-round jobs and have terrific fun playing 100-game schedules that lead to this most democratic of championships.

For this annual shindig 100,000 visitors double Wichita's population and help pay the freight. Patrons of the Semi-pro Congress flock to Lawrence Stadium long before noon with basket lunches and cushions. Here and there you will see an energetic rooter putting on a fresh shirt between innings. They sit through three or four daylight games that are interlarded with a variety of band music and volunteer stunt men or comedians. After quick bites of dinner at home or at near-by lunch counters, another mob returns to view two or three nocturnal contests under high-powered lights. Sometimes an extra-inning game is called "on account of dawn".

Though the extravaganza is only six years old, each year brings new novelties and bigger attendance, with last year topping the four previous clam bakes. More than 110,000 fans paid to watch the 1939 tournament, but many went to see baseball's first automatic home-plate duster in operation. It's only a gadget that works by compressed air, but it puts the semi-pros far ahead of the field.

The Right Idea

No mayor or governor throws out the first ball. That's too prosaic. They prefer, say, the most beautiful of the airline hostesses, dressed in her gleaming uniform, to do the tossing. (And who wouldn't?) Instead of having pompous and verbose, axe-grinding dignitaries award cheques and prize cups, the Semi-pro Congress collects the prettiest gals in the Sunflower State to dish out the presentations. The spectators claim it's easier on the ears and eyes. (The boys have certainly got something there.)

After two weeks of round-robin competition among 32 teams, the cream of semi-pro baseball floats to the top at Wichita. The winning team will leave town next week with a $6,000 slice of the gate receipts, plus cash allowance for mileage to and from its home grounds. Last year's champion, sponsored by a cement company, carried away $5,119 besides train fare to and from Duncan, Oklahoma, and won a free trip to Puerto Rico. There they picked up another $1,500 purse, plus a shellacking from the Guayama team at San Juan in a real semi-pro world series while 35,000 islanders looked on.

After five years of intense promotion, this streamlined idea has mushroomed into the fastest-growing sports activity of all.

The Man Who is Responsable

An energetic little guy with a big cigar, Raymond Dumont, is the inventor of the magnanimous scheme, and perennial president. Back in 1931, young Dumont was a wide-eyed, ambitious clerk of 23 in the Goldsmith Book and Stationary Store at Wichita. Dips in the business chart caused a few of the clerks to be pushed around, and Dumont was given sole charge of the "sports department." He knew that Wichita people were in no position financially to be high-pressured into spending more money on sports goods. But, if people in Wichita were placed in the position of needing baseball bats, gloves, balls.

He concocted a state-wide baseball championship for Kansas, and guess where the final games were played. Yes, sir, right in Wichita. Only 13 teams fought for the semi-pro championship of Kansas, but nobody went into debt, and the players went into Goldsmith's for a surprising number of odds and ends.

When the thing bounded past all expectations in the next few years and ultimately provided $5,000 in prize money to the surviving teams, Ray Dumont reasoned that simultaneous championships in all states would achieve the same results, only 47 times bigger and better. He propositioned key points in the nation.

Enthusiastic Response

The result was an avalanche of enthusiastic response that cascaded from sand lots everywhere, from factories and corporations with sponsored teams, from playground outfits, athletic clubs and neighbourhood groups. The first "national championship" in 1935 was a bit on the makeshift side, but in early 1936 Dumont had obtained sixteen responsible commissioners to supervise state and regional tournaments and, in Cleveland, he organized the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress.

Now, with a full schedule extending from early May to late August and beyond, thanks to little Dumont, the semi-pro player of today considers himself luckier in most instance than the kids in the smaller leagues, with or without the benefit of chain-store baseball. There are more than 150 member teams in the city of Baltimore alone. Down in Texas they hail the Semi-pro Congress for having restored life to a game that had expired as softball advanced. New York City contains more than 100 teams affiliated with the congress. Canada has entered clubs from New Brunswick, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

The congress runs smoother than anything ever tried. There are no fights because the rules are down in black and white. Disobey, an out you go, that's all.

The major leagues have already blessed the idea through their presidents and by ready co-operation. Old Honus Wagner, baseball immortal, helped it at the start as a high commissioner, a post which George Sisler now holds. The top men of organized baseball watched the madhouse tournament at Wichita last year and gasped in amazement at its freshness, pace and relentless competition.

"A"-Class Yachting On Saturday

Valerie Starting Scratch Finishes First, Pressed By Ingomar and Mignon

The course was from Admiral Jellicoe down river and out round the Quarantine Buoy to Starboard and back up to No. 5 Astrea Channel Buoy to port and back to the Jellicoe. There was very little wind at the start and with a strong ebb running all yachts had to anchor above the line until the fall of the flag. Then there was a scramble to heave up anchor and set spinnakers for the run down to Changwahpang.

Ingomar soon got into the lead followed by Mignon who was however overtaken when the tacking at Woosung commenced. Valerie then shot ahead and passed Ingomar, Viking and Ella being rather badly left. Once out into the Yangtze it was a long reach up river and across to the Quarantine, which was made in two tacks. Here the wind freshened considerably. Valerie was first round followed by Ingomar close on her heels. It was a run back into the Whangpoo and then a long reach with Genoas set all the way up the Astrea Channel to Kiaojao.

Mignon who is getting used to her new mast was sailing much better than in the previous race and made up a lot on Ingomar in this long reach, but with her reduced handicap she was unable to get better than a third place, the position in which she finished. On the run back into the Whangpoo, Viking espied some pals on an outgoing steamer and altered course to wave them farewell, thereby losing much time and nearly getting swamped into the bargain.

Ingomar did not have her owner on board as he was detained on duty in Shanghai. She was, however, well sailed by another canny Scot who is also no novice. Valerie finished a good first and saved her time on the rest of the fleet thereby getting another little blue flag to her credit. Ella wih her reduced sail area was left well behind, but beat Viking on handicap.

FIFTH ORDINARY RACE

	Corrected Time	Points
Valerie (H. M. Mann)	2.57.14	11¼
Ingomar (W. D. Neil)	2.59.33	10
Mignon (J. Dalton)	3.00.41	9
Ella (D. Blakelock)	3.0[illegible].27	
Viking (N. S. Stabb)	3.07.04	7

Shanghai Golf Club

The final of the Four Ball Cup was played at Seekingjao on Sunday by Messrs. A. Henderson, J. A. Blackwood, H. H. Cameron and F. A. Grubb, and resulted in a win for the latter at the 37th hole.

LE BALLET RUSSE

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TIGHT WIRE GIRLS
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A WARNER BROS.-First National Picture
Directed by GEORGE AMY
Screen Play by Robert E. Kent From an Idea by Martin Mooney
ALSO: PORKY'S CARTOON * Musical

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A STRANGE, ONE-IN-A-MILLION STORY

—of a ghost who stayed behind on earth... haunted by the living!

BE AMAZED! ...AND SMILE! Entertainment unlike anything you've ever seen on the screen... brought to you by today's spectacular motion picture magic!

starring WARNER BAXTER ANDREA LEEDS
with LYNN BARI CHARLEY GRAPEWIN HENRY WILCOXON ELIZABETH PATTERSON
Executive Producer Sol M. Wurtzel
Directed by Irving Pichel
Screen Play by John Howard Lawson and Samuel G. Engel
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

CATHAY TELEPHONE 73757 — TO-DAY ONLY! at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

"MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR" Overture By National Philharmonic Orchestra of U.S.A.

PARAMOUNT NEWS * Popeye, the Sailor Cartoon

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You'll agree it's the most howlarious cast of the year... in a romantic comedy riot you'll laugh at—and love!

Screenplay by CHARLES GRAYSON, LEONARD SPIGELGASS and PETER MILNE
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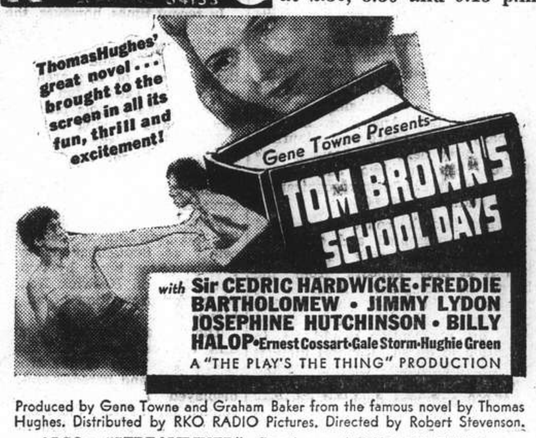

Produced by Gene Towne and Graham Baker from the famous novel by Thomas Hughes. Distributed by RKO RADIO Pictures. Directed by Robert Stevenson.

ALSO: "STREAMLINED"—Sportscope * PARADE NEWS

$1.20, $1.70, $2.30 — $1.20, $1.80, $2.50, $3.20

Downtown Booking at Sam Lazaro Bros.

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—Musical—

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RETURNS THURSDAY!

DIETRICH GOES WILD .. OVER JIMMY STEWART!

A New UNIVERSAL Picture

Booking At The Theatre from 8.30 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.

Woman's Page

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

London, July 19.

It is consoling to learn that the Government has bought 40 million pounds of tea from the Netherlands East Indies. The air raids had led to an enormous consumption of tea. People, roused to get into their cellars in the middle of the night, naturally made themselves tea in order to pass the time. So Lord Woolton said we must limit ourselves to two ounces per head per week. What would Dr. Johnson, who usually drank 18 cups of tea at a sitting, have said? Or De Quincy, who combined tea-drinking with opium, and records that he generally drank tea on a winter's night from about 10 p.m. till four in the morning?

However, this afternoon bright hopes were held out in the House of Commons by the Food Control that next winter we shall be allowed more tea, more butter and probably more fats. Of wheat and flour we have enough in the country for many months.

The Food Control is curiously human nowadays. Thus it was stated that although meat is not really so nourishing as some other substances—raw carrots, for instance, or pounded Brazil nuts mixed with yak milk—it was recognized that English people like meat, it makes them more cheerful than twice the quantity of vitamins absorbed in vegetarian form, and therefore the Food Control will see that we have all the meat possible.

* * *

Figuring Out Food

A scientific dietary has been devised consisting chiefly, as far as I remember, of lettuces, milk and wholemeal bread. An enterprising "Daily Express" man has put himself on it for a week and daily describes how he rises from the table so gorged that he doesn't want another meal for ages. Which must be very bad for him. When I was small we were always taught that we should leave off hungry. But in those days milk-drinking was kept within proper bounds.

Apropos, the Food Control told us, in the House, that it is spending £590,000 a week on bread and flour, £315,000 a week on home-produced meat, £100,000 on bacon, and £7,500,000 a year on milk. It recalls the story of the man who was given 31 dollars to lay out in refreshments for a funeral party. His accounts read:—"Whiskey 30 dollars; Bread 1 dollar." "What in thunder made you waste all that money in bread?" demanded the chairman.

Like Alice in Wonderland, we "take great interest in questions of eating and drinking" nowadays and I hope that you do not find my letters (like the curate speaking on beer) "very full of my subject." As an offset to the hope of more tea and butter the Food Control threatens us with a Government white loaf or, alternatively, a wholemeal one. One scarcely fancies the idea of Whitehall bakers. But hitherto the control has worried us but little and in the restaurants you would not know that there was one, though the big hotels have cut down the length of their menus. In private houses the bigger the family, the easier it is to vary the dishes. Five pounds of meat can be made to go further among five people than two among two and will leave more over for the inevitable casseroles. So there is another argument to set against Dr. Marie Stopes.

I was in Maidenhead a few days ago and it was hard to believe that there was a war on and that Hitler, or Goebbels, was daily boasting that his U-boats were rapidly reducing us to starvation and that we luxury-loving Englanders are on the verge of revolution. The picturesque, narrow High Street was crammed with cars and people shopping. Maidenhead is richer in butchers' shops that any town of equal size that I know and they were full of prime joints. How the rationing works out I don't know, but it would look as if there must be some juggling with the account books. No doubt, owing to the petrol restrictions, many people shop in Maidenhead who at other times would go further afield. But for a picture of a pretty, animated, prosperous country town, one could not have imagined anything more satisfying.

* * *

A Day Out

From Maidenhead we went on to a very favourite spot on the river (this, I should explain, was one day's long-promised holiday) Hurley, about four miles from Maidenhead by road, though fully five times that by river. The Thames is divided here by islands into four streams, besides a small backwater, and it is one of the most enchantingly pretty places on all the Thames.

We found it almost completely empty. The picturesque little hotel went bankrupt months ago and was shut, with the grass growing a foot high in the garden. There was no one in sight on the river and the lock had the appearance of not having been opened for weeks. We got a boat, however. The boatman had gone to lunch, but had left a notice saying that he would be back later and meanwhile begging us to help ourselves. In all the afternoon we saw one other skiff, one Canadian canoe, and three motor-boats. The disproportion seemed odd in these days of petrol restriction. But the lock-keeper told us that next month no launch will be allowed any petrol unless it is in the river Volunteer Defence Force, which has been organized all along the Thames, and that owners were having a final fling. In general, the Deserted Village wasn't in it with Hurley that day. To have the river so much to ourselves made it all the pleasanter, yet in a way made us feel slightly conscience-stricken, as if we were idling when all the rest of the world was at work.

But, as Huckleberry Finn says, "If I had a yaller dog that didn't know more than my conscience, I'd poison it."

* * *

Pots and Pans

Lord Beaverbrook's appeal to the nation for old pots and pans of aluminium has had amazing success. Outside Chelsea Town Hall a space of about a quarter of an acre was roped off on which people were invited to dump their offerings. Inside two days there was a high mound all over it of aluminium crocks. Not always such crocks, either. Many of the things brought were new and good. One shopkeeper gave every piece he had in stock, 889 in all. An old lady gave her aluminium teapot with this verse on a label tied on it:—

You've made me many a cup of tea
Now bring down a Junker in the sea.

Now there have been loud protests from the professional scrap metal merchants, who ask why Lord Beaverbrook is asking for aluminium from householders, when they, the merchants, have loads of the metal in their yards. The official answer is that the stocks held by the merchants are cast aluminium, and that what is wanted for aeroplane manufacture is the pure aluminium of the saucepan. Of course this does not end the controversy between the merchants and the officials (such controversies by nature being eternal) and meanwhile the collection from the public goes on briskly. There are 1,650 branches of the Women's Voluntary Services, and every one of them daily receives masses of aluminium.

But what a tribute this is to the willingness of the nation to do all it can to fight the Huns, and how little need there is for the apparent official belief that we must be continually preached to, coaxed, and cajoled! In this, as in the Four Years War, the people are far ahead of the Government at every step. The only thing they fear is irresolution or timidity in high places. There is no fear of this in Mr. Churchill, but like the old Scotch lady, we are "no just sure" of some of the other "Meenisters."

* * *

Cupid On the War-path

Figures of war-time marriages have beaten all records. Last year there were 437,406 marriages, the highest ever recorded in Great Britain. During July, August and September last there were 304,716 marriages, and in the last three months of the year 272,510, which was 90,000 above the number in the same quarter in 1938. London had most and Lancashire came next. Even the last war at its best could not come up to these figures.

Delightful as these records will be to the sentimentally minded, it must unkindly be said that many girls marry soldiers with the principal object of getting the husband's allowance while he is fighting. And the experience of the last war unhappily showed how many war marriages, though entered into with plenty of enthusiasm came to grief after the war. It was the usual story of both parties being too young. Again and again we read of girls of 16 coming before magistrates to get leave to be married because their parents refuse consent. The parents' case is always that their daughter, and probably the man as well, are too young to know their own minds. Sometimes the magistrate sides with the parents, but more often than not he gaily encourages the girl to do as she wishes.

But let us end on a more cheerful note. The war is likely to bring us to many of the simpler habits of the past, the much earlier age of marriage of our great-grandfathers, perhaps, among them. One recalls that Marianne Dashwood looked on Colonel Brandon as a confirmed bachelor, though he was only 35, and spoke of him as "the old gentleman with the flannel waistcoat," though she afterwards married him.

* * *

Sharp Practice

A case in the law courts this week would at other times have certainly attracted more attention than it did. It centred on a diamond known as the Getulio Vargas, said to be the fourth largest in the world.

Two firms of diamond merchants, the Triefus brothers of Hatton Garden, and an American named Winston had made an agreement to buy the diamond jointly. Then Winston went and bought it for £50,000—in which, as the owner valued it at £120,000, he seems to have done pretty well—and repudiated the agreement with the Triefuses, asserting that there had been no real contract. He also added insult to injury by libelling them in some way.

The judge found, however, that the agreement was perfectly binding and issued the required injunction to prevent Winston from selling the diamond.

An interesting part of the story, to my mind, was that the Getulio Vargas is a Brazilian diamond. Of course that is the place where the nuts still come from, but one thought that its diamonds had been more or less wiped out by South Africa. One would like to see it: measurement by carats conveys nothing except to experts. At present it is described as a rough diamond. Cutting and polishing will reduce its size and increase its value. This is where the Triefuses will have a hold on Winston which the decision of courts in this country might not give them. The Getulio Vargas will have to come to this country to be cut as most of the Netherlands diamond-cutters have taken refuge here. If any are left in Holland, Mr. Winston would certainly never trust the fourth largest diamond in the world within reach of Nazi claws.

* * *

It rained on St. Swithin's day after weeks with hardly any rain at all, and it has rained every day since. Last year I kept a record after it had also rained on July 15, and we had rain daily around us for 29 days. It certainly went on raining in other districts for the required 40 days. But how far St. Swithin's influence extends and whether rain in one area is allowed to make up for deficiencies elsewhere, has, I think, never been determined.

A scientific friend observes dryly that "it is usual for the weather to break at this time of year." He has no opinion of St. Swithin. But scientists are dull creatures. There are some who declare that the moon has no influence on the weather. I ask you.

Princess Royal on Duty

The Central Recruiting Office in London is visited by the Princess Royal who is seen chatting with recruits for the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

B. W. A.

Monday, Sept. 23.—Needlecraft Section at Headquarters 9.30 a.m. Social Board 9.30 a.m.
Wednesday, Sept. 25.—Red Cross Work 9, a.m. to 7 p.m. War Work knitting 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Thursday, Sept. 26.—Executive Meeting 9 a.m. Red Cross Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.
Friday, Sept. 27.—Red Cross Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.
Saturday, Sept. 28.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

The Home and Garden Section have arranged this very interesting autumn programme. They would be grateful for bottles and jars for their jam making and these may be sent to the office or taken to the Section meetings.

October 4. "Indoor Bulbs" by Mrs. Hawkings.
October 18. "Sweet Peas" by Mrs. Ralph Davis, at Mrs. G. E. Mitchell's garden, 72 Route Paul Legendre.
November 1. "Vegetables for a Small Garden" by Mr. Kerr, at Mrs. Rial's garden, Kiaochow Road.
November 15. "Chrysanthemums." Mrs. Cassels' garden, 556 Avenue Haig.
November 29. "Winter Decorations," at Mrs. Lamb's garden, The British Consulate.
December 13. Sale and Competition of winter decorations at Headquarters.

The Library Section are finding it very difficult to buy books at the present high cost and are arranging a Bridge and Mahjongg Tea for October 3, the proceeds of which will go towards the purchase of books. Tables are $8 and should be booked at the office as early as possible.

Members and their friends are asked to remember the jumble sale. Please send your jumble in to the office.

The Sports Section commence badminton on October 14. Members intending to play should send in their names to the Section Secretary.

The Musical and Dramatic Section hope members and their friends will keep in mind the Gilbert and Sullivan Concert set for October 26. Tickets are now available.

Britain's "Perfect Woman" with Her Son

Lady David Douglas-Hamilton, the former Miss Prunella Stack, Britain's Perfect Woman and leader of the Woman's League of Health and Beauty, photographed with her month-old son.

Pilgrims' Progress

Sending Children Overseas

The constant realism of children should be recognized as a firm foundation of sanity in a mad world; they will not be distracted by sentiment from the art and practice of living. George's mother knew that it would be difficult to discuss with her son all that is implied in the statement that blood is thicker than water when it had been decided that if they could join a certain group of children George, Eleanor, and Alizon should be gratefully allowed to go overseas as soon as possible—to a safe country, a healthy climate, a stimulating change of environment.

It seemed advisable to impress on George, aged 12½, his sentimental value as the eldest of the three. Fortunately he was the first home from school, and his mother began, a little tremulously, with her back towards him, "How would you like to go to Canada?" "Oh, boy!" said George. Scarcely, however, had his mother begun to express her trust in his dependability as the eldest when he interrupted, "You mean without you? No fear—not with those two." It took her but a moment to realize that her son was not objecting to going without her, only to taking charge of the family party.

Brotherly Love?

Before she could think of the best approach to the family feeling he must surely have in some degree George said, "Just think of having to keep telling Eleanor to stop sucking her finger. You don't seem to mind being seen with her. Well, I do. And look at Alizon—always losing her hair ribbons and things. She is too bossy, and Eleanor won't stick up for herself. I don't want, for months and months, to tell them which frocks to wear, and to wash behind their knees, or put their cardigans on, or change their vests, or something."

When his mother explained that she did not expect him to look after them in that sense at all, that there would be grown-up people to do that, he suggested, "Why not send them by themselves, then? I'd like to go, but I'd really rather stay to see what goes on here, especially if I could have a gun." Forced down to details, his mother said she would count on him for news and to see that the girls wrote home. "Where," he asked, "should we get our money for stamps?"

The project was next mentioned to the two girls. "Lovely," said Eleanor, "but what about my examination in a fortnight and my music lessons?" her concern indicating her sense of responsibility for such of her own roots and obligations as a ten-year-old can perceive. Alizon smiled and then said—from a feeling of duty her mother suspected,—"But I don't want to leave you."

Fledglings Flutter Wings

"Would there be winter sports?" asked Eleanor, responding to her mother's glance at the part of her left forefinger which remained visible. "I want to learn to ski," remarked Alizon. "Don't tell anyone you are going until it is certain," their mother said. And Alizon heartened her by saying casually, "I suppose we can tell people we've been when we get back?" How one can envy a child's ability not only to live in the present but also to escape day-to-day anxiety by flashing thoughts far ahead without measuring the interval! Alizon stayed ahead for a few seconds; her next remark was, "I wonder what present I can bring you back." She made the world seem a smaller place by being unable, yet, to imagine its size.

In answer to their "What would you do without us?" their mother replied that she had already offered to go anywhere on a ship with children if and when her own had sailed; they agreed that they would like her to do this—especially on their ship, they added. But as that could not be they would like there to be people in charge of them whose children were also going abroad.

George Has Realism

There was established downstairs a trunk packed with blankets, first-aid case, and an outfit for each member of the household to wear in the basement shelter, so now, to change the subject, the children's mother suggested that everyone should have the greatest personal treasures at hand in case of fire, for instance. "What are my treasures?" she asked "I give you three guesses—finger, Eleanor." "Us," replied Eleanor, shyly. "Your pearls," said eight-year-old Alizon, who had recently joined a library; this suggestion must have come from fiction. "Your handbag," said George, looking at the apparently bottomless bag which at any time could supply coins, pencils, scissors, pins, stamps, or a spare handkerchief. Their mother felt she was disappointing them all when she confessed that she had filled a suitcase with papers—including, she told Eleanor, her record books with snapshots, weights, heights, and details of illnesses of the three of them; she would add her jewel-case, she assured Alizon, and naturally, she told George, her handbag would be sure to accompany her.

Burdens Loosen

"Shall we take our gas masks to Canada?" Alizon inquired; she had great faith in hers. "I expect so," her mother answered, "but when you get there—if you are lucky enough to go—you will not need to carry them everywhere."

And she suddenly knew that when a multitude of children were free to discard their gas masks the event would be a momentous casting off of burdens in a most difficult stage of the human pilgrimage and that individual separations will be a small price to pay for such an advance by the children for whom for a while traditions must be held in trust.

S. W. A.

The Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations is having its first meeting of the season on Wednesday, September 25, at 4.15 p.m. in the Green Room of the Shanghai Race Club (entrance from Mohawk Road). The principal speaker will be Dr. Constance Cater on "The Problem of Mental Health in Shanghai." The Scandinavian Women's Association will be the hostesses.

A. W. C.

October 1.—Open house, Club Rooms, 4-6 p.m., for members and guests.
October 2.—Gardening Department at the home of Mrs. W. A. Turnbull, Hungjao Road.

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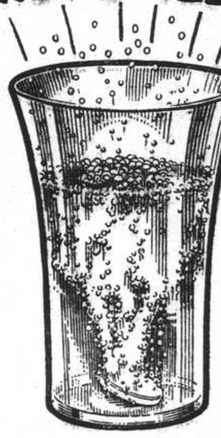

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to the EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI *and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."*

British War Methods : Punishment Not Revenge

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I see by your today's issue that Mr. RONALD REES advises only sporting and humane methods in dealing with the German menace to humanity. I should like to ask Mr. REES whether it is sportsmanly in conducting a discussion in a newspaper, or anywhere else for that matter, to take certain words of your opponent out of their context and give him a twist so as to make them sound as if he had said something which he neither said nor intended to convey? Yet this is precisely what Mr. REES does.

I did not dub the sportsman a plain fool, as MR. REES accuses me of doing, and he very well knows it. What I said was that the man who gets into a fight with a "burglar or a highwayman or a primitive savage and tries to stick to the sportsmanly rules of the boxing ring is just a plain fool." I would suggest to MR. REES that there are certain rules of sportsmanship in debate as well as in the boxing ring.

Another little twist given by MR. REES to what I said in my first letter is where he adds in brackets the word (British) at the end of one of my sentences, actually including it in the quotation marks he uses, thereby giving the impression that those are my exact words. The sentence, given by MR. REES, reads, "Is it remotely fair or just that they and their women and children (Germans) should be spared the torment they have inflicted on these innocent people (British)?" In my letter neither the word (German) nor (British) occurred in that sentence; and it was preceded in the same paragraph by the two sentences:

> The Germans know this and have acted accordingly and they must expect to receive the same treatment that they have meted out to others, in several instances the people of countries with whom they had no quarrel, but who were unfortunate enough to happen to be in their way. The Italians are following suit, as evidenced by their recent raid on Tel Aviv in Palestine.

The word British does not appear in either of these sentences, and it is perfectly clear that by "these innocent people" I meant the people of such countries as Norway, Holland, Belgium and Palestine, who have suffered unspeakable horrors at the hands of the Germans and Italians, although innocent of any action against Germany or Italy. But, in order to distort my meaning, Mr. REES seem that I was advocating revenge rather than punishment.

In my opinion this wanton destruction of people (women and children included. without any attempt to spare them, as shown by the hideous bombing of Rotterdam) with whom Germany had no quarrel, but merely to gain some advantage in her attack upon Great Britain and France, is Germany's worst crime. We British have no right to spare Germany the same treatment; and I have not the least doubt that the survivors amongst the people of Norway, Holland, Belgium and Palestine are expecting us to mete out to Germany and Italy the punishment in kind that they so richly deserve.

As for the British, my answer to Mr. REES and all his twaddle is to call attention to the fact that on the front page of your newspaper in the same issue in which you publish his letter appears the Reuter report:

> London bore the brunt of the Luftwaffe's fury for the 15th consecutive day when German planes, in two fierce raids in the small hours of this morning unloaded incendiary and screaming bombs over several districts in the London area.

Laugh that off, Mr. REES! It is sheer terrorism on the part of the monsters who now rule Germany and receive the praise, homage and cheers of the German people.

And, from a purely military point of view, the Germans are not such fools for using such methods as some try to make them out to be. They proved eminently successful in Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. All neutral observers have expressed the opinion that it was by no means the sheer might of German arms that won such easy victories for them in these countries, but their Fifth Column and other operations behind the lines of the countries they attacked, especially the terror they inspired amongst the civilian populations by their ruthless bombing and machine-gunning of the latter. It was the terror-stricken civilians of France and Belgium who choked the roads as they fled before the Germans, thereby hindering and delaying sorely-needed French reinforcements in reaching the fighting lines. It was the terror-stricken and panicky old men at Bordeaux who, after overthrowing the French War Government, sued for an armistice while the French armies, although badly battered, were still strong enough to offer stubborn resistance. It was the horror of Rotterdam and the dread of further similar slaughter of civilians by the ruthless Germans that made the Commanding Officer of the Netherlands' army, still intact, surrender after only five days' fighting. According to King Leopold, it was the same motive that made him order the Belgian army to lay down its arms in the thick of the fight.

It was German brutality and the utter lack of any consideration for the lives of non-combatants, including women and children, that gave Germany the upper hand in the countries she has overrun. If Germany had not adopted these ruthless methods, her troops would in all probability even now still be fighting on the Polish front in the east and the French front in the west. She had to overrun Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg in order to strike the weak point in France's defences; and, in overrunning these countries, she could give no consideration to civilians. On the contrary, it materially hastened her victory to terrorize them and cause them first to stampede, and then to yield through their terrified leaders. The dictum that the bombing of civilians only arouses their anger and increases their will to resist is absolute nonsense. Perhaps it may do so to a certain extent at the start, but, made brutal and savage enough, carried out long enough and pushed ruthlessly home, it is bound to break the power and will to resist of even the stoutest-hearted people. And I venture to prophesy, in spite of all that Mr. REES, BISHOP CURTIS, Mr. SILCOCK and their ilk may preach to the contrary, that Great Britain will be forced to resort to precisely the same tactics before she can break the evil wills of Germany and Italy. The sooner this is realized, the better for us. And, if it is never realized, and we continue to fight with gloves on against an enemy that is using knuckle-dusters, we will pay the penalty, that is all. You cannot overcome a dirty fighter with the same methods you would use on a clean fighter. If Mr. REES and BISHOP CURTIS and Mr. SILCOCK had ever been in the really tough places of this earth, and had had to fight for their lives with men to whom any weapon and any method in a fight was considered legitimate, they would know this. The trouble with them is that they do not appear to know what life in the raw is, nurtured and pampered as they no doubt have been in the soft places of civilization.

They do not, apparently, know what it means to face an enemy who is determined to get them by fair means or foul, preferably foul. But that is precisely the kind of foe Great Britain is now having to fight.

I am not worrying about what the British leaders will do in this war. I know that they will conduct it most effectively now that they have been thoroughly aroused and the Union Jack has replaced the Munich umbrella. But they should not be hampered by the fear that the sticky rot so loudly advocated by the pacifists and the near-pacifists might really be the voice of the general public, and which towards the end of the last war grew so loud as to cause the Allied High Command to commit the unbelievable military blunder of allowing a beaten enemy to escape with its army practically intact, a blunder which was later followed by still worse blunders at Versailles, when President Wilson persuaded Europe to accept a Utopian but, as it turned out, thoroughly ineffectual scheme for running the world, which even his own country repudiated, and a peace treaty was evolved which left Germany strong enough to reconstruct her war-might in the brief period of twenty years.

Let me tell your readers what a German said to me a few years ago while discussing the problem of Europe. Referring to the last war, and its consequences he actually said that the Allies should never have agreed to an armistice on French soil, but should have continued their advance into Germany, where they should have killed off thirty million Germans. But, since the Allies did not do this, it was up to them to provide for those thirty million Germans! There is your German view-point of a few years ago. It shows clearly what we British may expect if Germany wins in the present conflict. Under the present regime in Germany it has grown even more sinister, for today the Germans do not even admit the principle that they should provide for the millions of non-Germans which they have left alive in the conquered territories in Europe. On the contrary, they are going to make those wretched conquered people provide for Germany. In fact, they have already begun this process, with France having to support the German army of occupation and the wholesale requisitioning, not to say actual plundering, of the conquered peoples' food supplies, cattle, minerals, fuel and both raw materials and manufactured goods generally.

Finally, if Mr. REES is really so concerned for the children of Germany, why is he not honest enough to join the German press in condemning the British air force for the reported bombing of a home for mentally deficient children in Germany?

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, Sept. 22.

Shakespeare v. Bacon : Bacon's Claim No Proof

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I regret that I should again have to ask for space in your columns for a subject that seems to offend some of your readers. As it appears, however, that I have failed to make myself clear, I cannot allow D. BRAIKOVSKY's second letter to remain unanswered. It is the defence of Shakespeare in which I am chiefly interested, rather than the vilification of Bacon. For Bacon the essayist I have a great deal of use, in spite of his cynicism; for Bacon the opportunist, who deserted his patron Essex in the latter's darkest hour, there is rather less to be said.

D. BRAIKOVSKY has apparently misunderstood my words, "it would prove nothing but that Bacon SAID he was Marlowe, Greene, Spenser and Shakespeare." I am sorry to have omitted to write "said" in capitals the first time. There are, I believe, persons now resident in mental hospitals who say that they are Alexander the Great, but their assurance does not make the statement true. Do not misunderstand me: I am not suggesting that Bacon was mad, for I do not for a moment believe that he ever made any such claim. He did say—I think it was in "The Advancement of Learning"—"I have taken all knowledge to be my province"; but this is a very different thing from claiming all other men's work as one's own. His contempt for English is shown by his having written the essays in English for contemporary readers, but in Latin for posterity; believing his mother-tongue to be a vulgar upstart and destined to be short-lived. Nothing would have amazed him more than the universality of English in the modern world.

The Baconian theory was first brought forward more than half a century ago. I do not remember the exact date of the first book on the subject, but it was certainly far from new when I read it, about ten years ago. I did not then and I do not now see any reason for taking any of its suggestions seriously. Further books on the subject, whenever published, only bring forward the same set of ideas; and if one has, as all true lovers of Shakespeare have, positive reasons for disbelieving them, they remain unconvincing. Shakespeare understood and loved his fellow-men, whom Bacon rather despised. Shakespeare was a countryman before ever he came to town, and a poet before ever he saw the theatre: his delight in Nature and his tenderness for rustic simplicity remained with him all his life.

The Baconian theory was part of a movement to discredit "The Man of Stratford" and to prove that the plays and poems were wrongly attributed to him. The (now discredited) biography of Halliwell-Phillipps, which decribes Shakespeare as an illiterate butcher-boy, has been responsible for some of this. However, the fashion has passed. The reconciling of the poet with "The Man of Stratford" has been the aim of more modern scholars such as Edmund Chambers, Quiller-Couch, Dover Wilson, and my old professor, Charles Sisson.

D. BRAIKOVSKY refers to my "historical arguments." I do not remember having used any, but I will use one now. If Queen Elizabeth had married Leicester, she would not have needed to keep it secret. He would have been a far more popular consort than any of her foreign suitors; and any son of such a marriage would have been received with delight. The English people had had one Queen Mary, and most of them did not want another.

Judging by his comparisons, I can but conclude that D. BRAIKOVSKY mistakes the nature of the "Saturday Review." In my student days it was a rather "intellectual" paper; and was later bought by Lady Houston, decorated with Union Jacks and used for the expression of Beaverbrook politics. I do not know whether it still exists, but no doubt you, sir, can inform us.

JOYCE WITTINGTON.

Shanghai, Sept. 22.

"A German Swindle": Not A New Trick

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was most interested in your leader in this morning's issue entitled "A German Swindle" which, after drawing attention to the usual habit of these human cormorants of grabbing from conquered territories all the eatables in sight, continues: "but they are also depleting those countries by a very subtle trick, which their victims will not probably understand until it is too late."

This trick, to which you refer, of establishing rates of exchange in terms of the German mark which are wholly out of keeping with their true value, thereby deluding local producers with the impression that they are receiving high prices for their goods in their own currency, is nothing new.

From my own experience I can testify that in the early months of 1920, not so very long after the Armistice was signed, wily and oleaginous Teutons were industriously pedling German marks throughout British Malaya, and I understand that this was but a part of a world-wide campaign.

The "sales talk" of these German agents was chiefly composed of the premise that a great, virile, highly industrious and intelligent people like the Germans would not take long to recover from the financial incubus of the Great War and that the present depreciated value of the pre-war German mark offered alluring possibilities of huge profits.

For some reason which I could never fathom, 100-mark notes of 1910 vintage and 500-mark notes of 1912, were always tipped as the best "buys".

There appeared to be no difficulty in supplying the demands of all the "get-rich-quicks" who fell for this palpable swindle, which was made all the more transparent by the fact that every note was brand-new; in fact they still remained in their original paper bands.

So far as I can recollect the market was started at about 10 Straits cents per mark, or around 2 3/4d and when they couldn't sell any more at this figure they obligingly and obsequiously met the proposal of their victims half-way.

A friend of mine, who had just become a proud father for the first time said to me: "Well, I am going to make sure that my daughter will be a millionairess in some sort of currency. I have bought a million marks for $4,000 (about £450 stg.)" Not long later he wrote to me from England that the notes made a very pretty dado in his child's nursery.

He was philosophical enough to add that it was a cheap lesson never again to trust a German in business.

It has been estimated that this barefaced swindle netted the German Government, proceeds in currencies, directly related to gold, amounting to over £1,000,000,000 standing to their credit in London and New York.

But as Barnum once said: "There is a sucker born every minute."

LATEX.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.

"Let George Do It": Art of Passing the Buck

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Does Chungking actually pay anything in cash towards the upkeep of the interned Chinese soldiers at Singapore Road?

Will Chungking and the local crowd now agitating state plainly just what they expect the S.M.C. to do? The horde of men who in 1937 were overjoyed at being saved from sure death now are evidently anxious to earn some easy money and these men can only do this by joining the already overcrowded gangster-robber market.

Chungking, evidently acting upon the underground fifth column German adviser's orders are of course very anxious to embroil the U.S.A. and Britain with Japan—for if the S.M.C. released these interned pests the Japanese military would naturally be justified in raising merry hell and probably occuping the Concession—which would, however, certainly not be relished by the above crowd, more especially the rich ones—those who contribute little if any to the Free China fighting force, and who would then most vociferously try to induce the U.S.A. to "defend the rights of the S.M.C" (i.e. their own money).

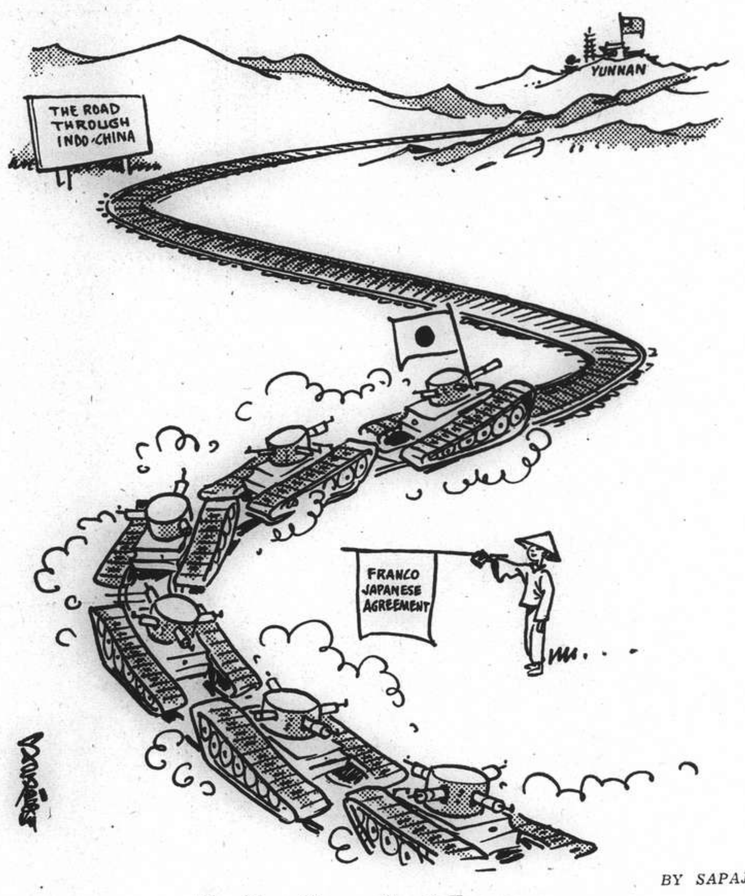
If the local agitating crowds are anxious to provide luxuries for the soldiers why not put aside 1/100th part of the millions they now gamble away in Japanese-controlled dens and pay up, or shut-up. "Oh dear no. Let George do it".

It's the same in Indo-China at present—the German-controlled Vichy puppet Government of France, through M. Baudoin, whined to American newspaper men that owing "to the failure of the U.S.A and Britain to intervene in Indo-China" they will have to obey the Japanese—again "Let George do it".

Vichy is German—Indo-China is still Vichy.—So what?

PLAIN FACTS.

Shanghai, Sept. 23.



BY SAPAJOU

The New Streamlined Express

***Several letters have been held over owing to pressure on space.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 24, 1870

Ningpo, after losing 26,000 pieces of Grey Shirtings and 10,000 pieces of T-Cloths in the first quarter has lost another 70,000 pieces and 30,000 pieces respectively on the second. Yet the quantity sent inland under transit pass has largely increased. American drills and Jeans, both show a very large increase on the quarter and on the half year. English drills are nearly stationary, having lost on the first and gained on the second three months. The import of woollen shows a considerable increase, chiefly in lustres, which have nearly doubled in each quarter on the corresponding period of 1869. Iron nearly stationary on the first quarter, show a decrease of 50 per cent. on the second, lead has nearly made up, in the second, a falling off of 1,700 piculs on the first. White sugar has decreased both on the quarter and the year. Opium is nearly stationary; the principal export has been green tea which was freely shipped to Shanghai, where it realized an average price of Tls. 34 to Tls. 39 per picul.

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12.00 Dance Music.
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1.30 News Bulletin in German.
2.00 Light Music and vocal selections.
3.00 "Tea-Time Musicale."
3.30 Dance Music.
3.45 B.B.C. recorded talk if available.
4.00 Dance Music.
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect.
6.00 Spanish Programme.
6.30 Dutch Programme.
7.00 French Programme.
7.45 News Bulletin in English.
8.00 Symphony Concert.
"Ruins of Athens".....Beethoven
Symphony No. 7 in A Major, Op. 92.....Beethoven
9.00 Programme of Rumbas.
9.30 Late News Bulletin in English.
9.45 Topical Comments or B.B.C., recorded talk if available.
10.00 Dance Music.
10.30 Russian Programme.
11.15 German Programme.
11.45-12 Dance Music.

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5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.30 News in Shanghai dialect
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Mandarin
6.50-7.20 Light music
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
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The French Problem (as analysed by M. Paul Baudouin, the actual minister for Foreign Affairs, in an article published by the "Revue de Paris" in February 1938). The social aspect of the problem.

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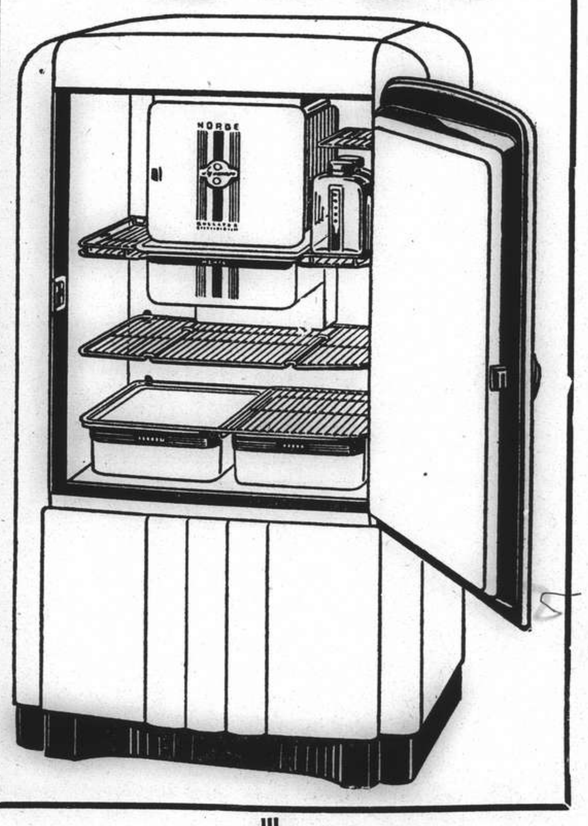

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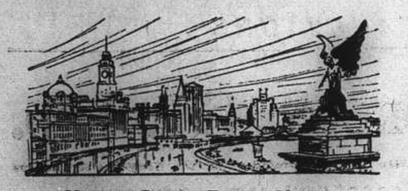

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

A WISE SETTLEMENT

Except for a minor border incident on Sunday, the Japan-Indo-China crisis appears to have passed off as satisfactorily to all concerned as possible in the light of prevailing conditions. Admiral Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China, in a statement issued on Sunday night, makes it clear that a diplomatic accord between the French and the Japanese Governments has provided for formal Japanese recognition of the territorial integrity of Indo-China, and of French sovereignty over all parts of the Indo-Chinese Union. As a return for this, military facilities are to be accorded the Japanese army in the French colony. It is not stated exactly what those facilities are, but these are generally reported to include arrangements for the passage of Japanese troops through Tongking, the establishment of some of them in that area, and permission for the Japanese to use an unspecified number of aeroplane bases. The whole arrangement is obviously designed to assist the Japanese in their coming attempt to enter Yunnan and cut the Burma Road.

This new arrangement must be viewed in the light of the realities of the situation. As Admiral Decoux says "Placed in proximity to the Japanese Empire it is normal that, in conformity with immutable interests, Indo-China should maintain with this great Power of the Far East friendly relations founded on good faith and mutual respect." It is desirable from every point of view that the peace of the Far East should not be more greatly disturbed than it is at present. That is as necessary to Britain and America as it is to the French, and that very fact is the directest answer to enemy propaganda which seeks to convey the impression that the delay in reaching this agreement was due to British underground activities. Neither Britain nor the United States can possibly wish to see an extension of the present European war all over the world, and no matter with what feelings this arrangement may be regarded, it is undoubtedly the best temporary solution of the problem which had been posed.

It is inevitable that there will be those who will criticize this modus vivendi which has been reached between Indo-China and Japan, and who would prefer to have seen the French Colony flatly refuse the Japanese demands. Supporters of that policy take a very short-sighted view of the situation. The engagement on the part of Japan to recognize the territorial integrity of Indo-China and French sovereignty over the whole of the Indo-Chinese Union, must inevitably mean that the occupation of various points in Tongking is a purely temporary measure. That must be the case if the agreement is indeed founded upon that good faith and mutual respect to which the Governor-General refers, and, until the contrary is definitely proved, the wise method of regarding this solution of present difficulties is to make the assumption in its favour. In this connection the argument is a good one that Japan has refrained from interfering with the status quo of Indo-China, by reaching this temporary arrangement, and because of that fact Britain and the United States have very little to complain.

From that point of view the solution of the crisis has been an adept one, and amounts to a German diplomatic reverse. Nothing would have suited Hitler better than that the United States should have become embroiled out in the Far East. That would have had the effect of forcing the United States to devote the whole of her resources to maintenance of her position and policies in the Pacific with the consequent diminution, if not the complete depriving of Britain of the very substantial assistance she is receiving in the shape of war material. In a world-wide situation such as this first things must come first. The defeat of Germany in Europe is the prime essential for the settlement of the many and complex problems with which the world is at present faced, and the only effective policy which Britain can at present follow is to bring the present struggle to a victorious conclusion. Side issues cannot be allowed to deflect her from that policy, nor the United States from their determination to afford her every assistance that she prudently can. Germany would dearly have liked it to be otherwise, and would have rejoiced to see Japan and Indo-China at war. She has been deprived of that prospect; and there must be considerable chagrin in Berlin.

THOSE TALKS AT ROME

With the return of Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, from Rome to Berlin, a welter of speculation has arisen as to what was discussed in the Italian capital during the four-day visit. It is generally claimed by Berlin that these conversations herald imposing future developments, though only a few days ago it was claimed that they were of a purely routine nature. The fact that they lasted as long as they did, however, suggests that important problems were dealt with, and possibly far-reaching decisions made. From various quarters all sorts of suggestions emanate as to what was decided, ranging from new plans for a winter campaign against Great Britain, to the division of Africa between Italy and Germany for colonization purposes under the "New order" which Hitler meditates for Europe, while the question of the Balkans is also reported to have received attention. With regard to the first of these it is becoming increasingly apparent that with the knowledge that the air battle of Britain is not going in their favour, and that winter may come before any decision is reached, the enemy must plan new ventures.

It is reported, therefore, that the Axis Powers contemplate striking at the British Empire elsewhere, possibly in the Near East through the Balkans. But it must be remembered that directly any such move is made it will amount to an overt confession that the attack on the British Isles themselves has failed. Napoleon, when he found the invasion of Britain impossible, did precisely the same thing by striking south-eastwards, and there is a considerable similarity between the plans of Hitler and what Napoleon actually carried out. It is possible that Germany may seek to reinforce the Italians in northern Africa, not only for the purpose of possibly contributing to victory in that area, but also to establish a claim for the division of the spoils in the unlikely event of the Axis Powers emerging victorious. It will be a precarious venture until the Italians have secured undisputed command of the Mediterranean, which they have not obtained up to the present, and are unlikely to do, so long as they keep their navy in the safety of their well-fortified harbours.

In the Balkans the Axis Powers have still much to do. Obviously an attempt is to be made to dragoon Greece into siding with the aggressor Powers, though not, apparently, until she has been obliged to satisfy territorial claims put forward by Albania and Bulgaria. The former will have the backing of Italy, while undoubtedly Russia will be quietly behind Bulgaria. On the other hand Italy has claims against Yugoslavia ambitious enough to seek to secure the whole of the Yugoslav coast and transform the Adriatic into an Italian lake. Doubtless the Axis Powers will have to proceed in the Balkans with considerable caution. The entry of Russia into that part of the world has not helped to simplify their tasks in bringing to it the "New order" on which the German leaders so continually harp. There is also the possibility that both Germany and Italy will seek to bring pressure to bear upon Turkey in order to persuade her to withdraw her support from Great Britain. Frantic attempts have been made in the past without the slightest success and the manner in which Britain is standing up to her tasks is a direct incentive to Turkey to remain true to her bond.

There remains the question of Spain. It is believed in some quarters that Spain will enter the war for the purpose of endeavouring to recapture Gibraltar, probably in the fond belief that were she to capture it she would be allowed to retain it after an Axis victory. Nothing can be further from the truth. It would become an Italian fortress, for the Mediterranean can never be "Mare nostrum" for the Italians unless she obtains complete control of its entrances. Spain sadly impoverished as a result of her civil war is in no real position to embark upon new hostilities, but General Franco may be persuaded to do so out of a false sense of loyalty to those governments which assisted him at a time when he was playing their game. To sum it all up, there appears to have been some counting of unhatched chickens in these Rome conversations, and the preparation of new activities against Britain, but, as all dispositions have been made against every conceivable emergency, the future can be awaited with confidence.

German Weekly Review

General Count Waldemar Stillfried, the military correspondent of the Transocean semi-official German news agency, gratifies subscribers to that agency with a Weekly German Military Review, which is also a considerable source of pleasure to others. In his latest review, dated Berlin, September 22, General Stillfried says:

> Attacks made by British airmen on distinctly non-military objectives, which have been going on for several months, compelled Germany to retaliate. Conscious of its strength, Germany had used its strength exclusively for actions against important military objectives. Germany held the view that any bomb dropped on non-military objectives is wasted.

The general attempts to explain the alleged British attacks upon non-military objectives by emphasizing British weakness in the air, especially in long distance bombers. Whether the dockside populations of Hamburg, Bremen, Emden, and other ports would see eye to eye with the general in this estimate may be doubted; while it is almost beyond contradiction that the inhabitants of Hamm, the Ruhr cities, Duisberg, and others too numerous to mention, could make out a good case to prove that the general had been misinformed. Even Berlin itself might be able to correct him on one or two points. And on behalf the general's own credit it is a thousand pities that Dr. Goebbels did not think up the bombing of a children's insane asylum until long after the Nazis had wrecked many working class homes in London, and even dropped bombs in Trafalgar Square and Regent Street, where there are no military objectives. In his account of the Italian campaign against Egypt, the general also permits himself considerable liberty with the truth. He states that the British believed that the Italians would attack with their right flank, but that Marshal Graziani took them completely by surprise by attacking with his left flank and capturing Sollum and Sidi Barrani, along the coastal road, exposed to British naval fire. It is to be feared that it was the Italians who were surprised. Their losses are reported to have been extremely heavy. Sidi Barrani had been mined before the Italian entry, and most of the Italians who were in the village were blown up. This does not look as if the British were unprepared in this sector. He says: "There were many signs of nervousness and disorganization on the British side. British troops seem to have suffered from a shortage of water and motor fuel." This should be contrasted with the report published today from Cairo, which states: British troops are in excellent spirits, and are looking forward to real combat." This inference that no fighting worthy of the name has yet taken place is in striking opposition to General Stillfried's account of the so-called Italian victory. No! As a review of the military situation General Count Waldemar Stillfried has perpetrated something which—very sorry!—can only be termed half-baked.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Sept. 22.—Pomegranate fruit is often sour in local gardens, sometimes it is moderately sweet, but it is seldom really sweet. We found a few trees bearing huge crops of sweet fruit in a garden on Route H. de Sieyes. The branches were so heavy with fruit that they had to be supported. We did not see the trees in flower, but they must have been a glorious sight. The pomegranate (*Punicum granatum*) is a native of Carthage and we read that Solomon referred to the "pleasant fruit of the trees." The fruit is also used in some religious ceremonies. We enjoyed it immensely; fruit always appears to taste better when picked direct from the tree. "Tommy" was too excited to enjoy it as much as we did for "he" found some beautiful goldfish in the garden: there were many kinds and each kind was kept separate in kongs placed on pedestals and protected from birds by wire netting screens. There were some chappies which appeared to be nothing but fins while others had eyes which were out of all proportion to their size. One large fellow made us quite "creepy," its eyes protruded so much. There were many of mixed colouring, but we liked the huge golden ones best of all; to our amateurish eyes, the mixed coloured ones do not look like gold fish. There were dozens of pigeons on the lawn, they were not absolutely tame; but they were not afraid of us although they did not like us approaching too close. The lawn is a feature of the garden, it is over one hundred yards in length and as it is comparatively narrow, it appears longer still. We thought it would be an admirable place for a private sports meeting, it is so private. There are quite a few interesting trees on the property and a nice collection of camellias in pots. We shall look forward to seeing these later in flower in the greenhouse. A pathway, which extends along the whole length of the garden on the west side, was most interesting. This has been arranged underneath the boundary trees and behind the shrubberies, it must be a cool place for a stroll during the Summer and it also ensures more privacy; for the greenhouses and kitchen garden are located at the south end of the property and persons proceeding there cannot be seen from the terrace. There is also a pool and a high mound at the south end of the garden: the pool however, appears to be overcrowded with Water Hyacinth and other aquatic plants.—W.J.K.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

Brain Waves to Determine Epilepsy

At Harvard University Dr. W. G. Lennox and Dr. and Mrs. Frederic Gibbs have been using brain waves to study epilepsy, with results that are of the highest eugenic importance, and this because it is now possible to detect carriers of epilepsy, that is, persons who may never have a seizure but who may pass a potential disability on to their children, states the New York "Times."

The brain waves were discovered by Prof. Hans Berger of Jena, and described by him in 1929. Since then many American hospitals and laboratories have been equipped with what are in effect modified radio instruments and which detect minute "action currents" that come from the cortex or "bark" of the brain. Small metal disks are pasted on the head and connected by wires with the instrument. Electrical impulses or "action currents" appear on a paper tape in the form of waves. Epileptics send out waves which are very different from those of normal persons and are easily identified by an expert.

About 600,000 Americans are epileptics who are subject to fits, blackouts that may last seconds or minutes, or such psychic disturbances as loss of memory. The evidence is strong that epilepsy runs in families. The worst cases may have several hundred fits during the course of a year. Going to school or holding a job is impossible for such unfortunates.

Problem of Epilepsy Carriers

It is clear that two congenital epileptics given to violent seizures ought not to have children. Even if their marriage were forbidden science would still be confronted with the problem of discovering the carriers of epilepsy. The great merit of electroencephalography, as brain-wave study is called, lies in the fact that these carriers can now be detected. At last the way is opened to conduct a piece of research which should throw a bright light on the mechanism of physical inheritance in human beings.

Some philanthropist who wants to make legitimate deductions from his income tax ought to finance research which will make it possible to delve deeper into epilepsy and thus aid in controlling an affliction which incapacitates many thousands and lowers the eugenic standard of the country.

The experts inform this department that in conducting such a study at least 100 persons and all their immediate relatives should be divided into groups and tested with brain-wave recorders. One group would comprise "normals," men and women in the professions, labourers, recipients of "relief," and the like; a second group would comprise persons who are subject to the type of "sick headache" called "migraine" by the medicos; psychopathic or "queer" people; criminals and so-called geniuses. Out of such studies would come a clearer understanding of the self-satisfaction, hysteria and ruthlessness of conquerors and dictators of the Napoleon-Mussolini-Hitler type.

There is reason to believe that ten or fifteen million Americans have brains that send out abnormal waves. These are the unrecognized carriers of epilepsy whose behaviour is normal.

This piece of research is necessary. Predisposition to epilepsy is probably linked with defective mentality, migraine, genius. Sometimes it stands alone. What are the linkages? The brain waves would probably show.

In the meantime the best that can be done is to tell epileptics how to take care of themselves. To aid them a Laymen's League for Epilepsy has been formed by Dr. Lennox, which does what it can to aid sufferers and guide doctors.

WAR FUND BAROMETER

The Voluntary War Contribution Fund has been open for 80 days and there have been 2,656 contributors. The War Savings Association has been open for 86 days and there have been 798 contributors. The latest totals follow:—

Fund	Amount Contributed	
	Ch. $	£ Sterling
Central British War Fund	2,902.50	41,762-11-7-6*
Voluntary War Contribution Fund ..	3,167.00	63,483-14-5†
War Savings Association	72,010.72	14,278- 9-3§

*Including Transfers from CN$ into £ effected weekly.
†Including Transfers from CN$ into £ effected daily.
§Including Transfers from CN$ into £ effected monthly.

IN PARENTHESIS

How Boring

"WHAT is your father's occupation?"

"He's a worm imitator."

"What is that?"

"He bores holes in furniture for an antique dealer."

* * *

Light Work

"DOES your man work, Mrs. Waggs?"

"Oh, yes; he peddles balloons whenever there's a parade in town.

* * *

What does your husband do?"

"He sells smoked glasses during eclipses of the sun."

* * *

Diary of a Worm

WIFE insists on going with Parashot worm to rifle range. Wife says she is lonely and it will make nice afternoon. She would also like to see if boastful worm can live up to self-advertised reputation as marksman.

Worm, aware that women are unpopular on ranges and also nervous under wife's eyes, disgraces himself. Red flag goes up so often to denote worm has missed target that it looks as if revolution has started in butts.

On way home wife asks, if worm knew he couldn't shoot, why let wife witness worm's shame? Surely, wife could have been spared spectacle of red-faced, undersized worm grappling foolishly with lethal weapon too big for puny hands?

How can wife ever hold up head again in Worm's Avenue? How can wife ever forget smirking faces of other Parashot worms or stirring spectacle of gas manager, who has never boasted about marksmanship, getting five bulls without fumbling and blushing like inefficient worm.

Of course, wife knows why worm is failure as marksman as worm is failure at everything else. How can worm expect to have steady hand and good eye for shooting when worm spends most of spare time ruining health and wasting money in low taverns with witty worm friends?

While everybody knows that gas manager's nightcap is glass of hot milk, worm's nightcap is scandal of neighbourhood, and no doubt worm will end up by being drunk in charge of rifle and being drummed out of Parashots.

Before wife is humiliated any more worm had better resign from Parashots and join something where worm can do least harm, such as stretcher-bearing or running messages for A.R.P., though wife has no doubt that worm would deliver wrong message and get shot for betraying country, leaving wife and baby worm to starve in gutter.

Perhaps it might even be more in public interest if worm were evacuated to Canada with children as worm in wartime is nothing but useless mouth to feed and drag on community.

Depressed worm goes into kitchen to clean rifle.

—Nat Gubbins, in the "Sunday Express."

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By J. NORMAN LYND

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British Naval Strength the Same After One Year of War

Brilliant Actions and Victories of British Ships Recalled; Heavy Blows to the German Navy

London, Sept. 23.

A HANDFUL of small, brilliant actions, from the Arctic Ocean to the far South Atlantic, graphically illustrated the first year of naval war against the dull, routine background of convoy, patrol and the tightening of the sea blockade on Germany.

The Royal Navy ended the year, despite three heavy blows and some minor losses, at almost the same strength it possessed on Sept. 3, 1939; with a huge building programme which put new vessels in service weekly and would shortly commission five ships-of-the-line; and with its command of the high seas unimpaired.

The most serious challenge to this superiority had arisen not at sea, but in the forest of Compiegne, where French armistice delegates agreed to neutralize their fleet. Britain feared it would fall into German hands, to be combined with the German and Italian navies to produce equality in tonnage for an onslaught on England. In two shattering actions, Oran and Dakar, the Navy characteristically settled that problem.

Challenge From the Air

Another challenge came from the air. Although the first year of war did not settle finally the 20-year old controversy on aeroplane versus battleship, it seemed to hint at the answer. Destroyers, submarines and cruisers, on one side or the other, were sunk by aerial bombs. Battleships sustained direct hits from heavy, armour piercing bombs, and did not sink. Battleships, escorted by normal numbers of lighter warships and screened where necessary by planes, seemed on the basis of the first year as effective as ever.

The moves in the naval war could not be traced like those on land. For the most part it was a silent duel between submarine and surface patrol, destroyer and destroyer, warship and convoy. The machinery of economic blockade and the anti-submarine patrol went into effect smoothly and without fanfare. Only occasionally did the sea war flare briefly.

The opening act came on the first day of general war, September 3, 1939, when the liner Athenia, bound for America with a civilian passenger list, was torpedoed. Americans were among the 142 who lost their lives. It looked like the start of unrestricted submarine warfare, but it wasn't.

Loss of the Courageous

On September 17 the British aircraft carrier Courageous was torpedoed, with a loss of 515 officers and men, first important casualty the Royal Navy had suffered since the World War.

Less than a month later, October 14, a German submarine by a brilliant feat of navigation penetrated Scapa Flow and fired a salvo of torpedoes into the battleship Royal Oak, sending her to the bottom with 786 of her crew.

November 18 marked the beginning of the German magnetic mine campaign off the British coast, effective while it was a novelty but largely nullified by a close aeroplane watch on the minelayer-planes' base in the Frisian Islands, and by "de-Gaussing" equipment to neutralize the magnetic attraction of ships.

On December 2 the P. & O. liner, Rawalpindi, converted into an armed auxiliary cruiser, ran afoul of the pocket battleship, Deutschland, and a light cruiser in the North Atlantic, and was sunk after a game but hopeless fight. She refused to strike colours.

The End of the Graf Spee

Twelve days later, Britain got her own back when the light cruisers Exeter, Ajax and Achilles, whose total broadside was outweighed by the guns of the pocket battleship, Graf Spee, attacked her off the mouth of the River Plate, hit at her for fourteen hours on the old Nelsonian Principle of "always attack," and chased her stern first into Montevideo with shattered fire control, other severe hits, and a casualty list of 36 dead and 60 wounded. The Graf Spee had sunk nine British merchant ships. Three days later she ignominiously sank herself off Montevideo, rather than risk another fight.

On the night of February 17, the destroyer Cossack steamed into Norwegian waters under Admiralty orders, ran the German steamer Altmark aground in Josingfjord, and after boarding her and forcing her crew overside in a hand-to-hand fight rescued over 300 British prisoners from the ships the Graf Spee had sunk. The Altmark had been in Norwegian waters in the guise of a speaceful merchantman.

Brilliant Narvik Victory

April 8, the Navy mined Norwegian territorial waters to close the inshore iron ore loophole from Narvik. The next day, for the only time in the war, the German fleet got there first and succeeded in putting an expeditionary force on land but at the expense of at least twelve transports and supply ships to British submarines.

April 10, five British destroyers dashed into Narvik, took on six heavier and more modern Germans, sinking one, setting three on fire and destroying six supply ships in the harbour and a munitions carrier outside. Two British ships were lost. Three days later they were back again, led by the battleship Warspite, and sank seven more German destroyers and some other ships.

There are other highlights—the submarine which put torpedoes into two cruisers off the Elbe, the destroyers which tied up to the quay at Calais and duelled with the German field artillery. But the great feat of the navy was the withdrawal from Dunkirk, executed with great brilliance against odds which always looked crushing.

A Brave Deed

The navy, helped by the strangest collection of row-boats, motor-boats, paddle-steamers, pleasure-yachts and colliers ever assembled, took off 335,000 men in roughly five days, off the beaches, from the piers, swimming in the water, and under one of the most concentrated air and land barrages ever brought to bear on one spot.

The destruction of some of the most powerful units of the French fleet, at Oran on June 3 and at Dakar on June 8, was a necessary job about which the Navy doesn't talk much. But the second action succeeded because of the greatest individual feat of the war. Lt. Commander Bristowe, a reserve officer from the London Stock Exchange, took a naval launch in over the defence nets, set off underwater charges under the stern of the biggest French warship, the 35,000 ton Richelieu, and escaped pursuit. Planes from a carrier completed the attack. The British left the Richelieu settled by the stern and badly damaged.

H.M.A.S. Sydney

One Empire ship performed brilliantly in the Mediterranean. His Majesty's Australian cruiser, Sydney, outgunned by two to one, took on the Italian, Bartolomeo Colleoni, and a sister ship, of the class called "fastest in the world," sank the Bartolomeo Colleoni and put the other to flight.

Losses in war vessels after one year, as nearly as they could be reckoned, were: Britain, one battleship, two carriers, two anti-aircraft cruisers, one cruiser, 28 destroyers; 11 submarines, five armed merchant cruisers; Canada, one destroyer; France, one cruiser minelayer, eight destroyers; Poland, one destroyer, one submarine since end of Polish campaign, which resulted in loss of other vessels in her navy.

Germany, one pocket battleship, one heavy cruiser, two certain and one probable light cruisers, 11 destroyers, and an unknown number of submarines, probably between 50 and 60; Italy, one cruiser, between 15 and 20 submarines. All lost numerous smaller craft from air attack, mines or gunfire.

"The Dirty Work"

Meanwhile, the dirty work of war went on, the patrols of salt-streaked little destroyers and coastal submarines, the unnoticed departures of auxiliary trawlers which laid and swept the mines, and helped to escort the food and munitions convoys. The trawler fleet, with its one and two pounders and M.G.'s for protection, is short on guns but very long on guts.

British shipping losses since the beginning of the war are given as less than 1,200,000 tons. They have been far more than made up by new construction, seizures, and allied shipping now at Britain's disposal. Over the same period, German losses are placed at 918,000 tons sunk, captured or scuttled, and Italian at 254,000. There has been no possibility of replacing these.—United Press.

Aeroplane Pools

Donations Received on September 20

"Defiant" Pool A, $100 each:—G. E. Marden, C. H. Arnhold, A. C. Leith, A. S. Henchman, E. Hayim, W. J. Keswick.

"Hurricane" Pool B, $50 each:—H. W. Hawkins, R. V. Thomas, J. K. Brand, G. H. Stacey, S. H. Ash, F. A. Pollock, F. R. Smith, Dr. H. G. Earle.

"Spitfire" Pool C, $25 each:—L. C. Blanks, H. C. Hopkins, H. Moore, J. R. G. Barter, W. C. Cassels, F. de Jong, H. E. Harris, Dr. T. M. Burton, Miss Ada B. Law.

"Gloucester" Pool D, $10 each:—Accounts Office of Electric & Musical Industries (China) Ltd., G. A. Johnston, J. C. Kyle, S. C. Riggs, J. V. Stuart, B. W. Talbot, E. R. West, H. W. Maxted, G. Pollock, M. Shibbeth, D. F. C. Cleland, J. Hall, A. M. Cobbett, H. Maitland, R. T. Hamilton, Mrs. H. Maitland, Socony British Stenographers.

"Hawker" Pool E, $5 each:—Mesdames Dorothy Hodgson, G. A. Johnston, B. W. Talbot, E. A. Unite, G. E. Marden, A. Leith, W. S. Turner, D. W. Mortlock, Daisy A. Cox, H. M. Barter, F. R. Smith, Miss L. M. Holland, Mr. E. A. C. Chambers.

Donations Received September 21

"Defiant" Pool A, $100 each:—G. E. Marden, C. H. Arnhold, A. S. Henchman, A. C. Leith, E. Hayim, W. J. Keswick.

"Hurricane" Pool B, $50 each:—H. W. Hawkins, R. V. Thomas, J. K. Brand, G. H. Stacey, S. H. Ash, F. A. Pollock, F. R. Smith, Dr. H. G. Earle.

"Spitfire" Pool C, $25 each:—L. C. Blanks, H. C. Hopkins, H. Moore, J. R. G. Barter, W. C. Cassels, F. de Jong, H. E. Harris, Dr. T. M. Burton, Miss Ada B. Law, T. C. K.

"Gloucester" Pool D, $10 each:—Mrs. I. H. Howell (from Sept. 21-30, $100), G. A. Johnston, J. C. Kyle, S. C. Riggs, B. W. Talbot, E. R. West, H. W. Maxted, G. Pollock, M. Shibbeth, D. F. C. Cleland, J. Hall, A. M. Cobbett, H. Maitland, R. T. Hamilton, Mrs. H. Maitland, Socony British Stenographers.

"Hawker" Pool E, $5 each:—Miss B. E. Chapman (Sept. 15-21, $35), G. C. and D. L. (Sept. 20-21, $10), Mesdames Dorothy Hodgson, G. A. Johnston, B. W. Talbot, C. Ivery (Sept. 18-19, $10), K. A. Mason (Sept. 20-21, $10), G. E. Marden, A. Leith, D. W. Mortlock, W. S. Turner, H. F. Eaker, D. A. Cox, H. M. Barter, F. R. Smith, Miss L. M. Holland, Mr. E. A. C. Chambers.

"Buckingham Palace" Pool:—Mrs. Dorothy Lee.

Pro-Chiang Newspapers Banned in Nantao

Amusement Centres May Not Give Advertisements

All Chinese language newspapers in sympathy with Chungking and published in the Settlement are banned in Nantao, where merchants have also been warned against advertising in those newspapers. It is stated in the "Central China Daily News" that the Political Police Bureau of the Ministry of Police at Nanking has issued a circular order to merchants and managers of amusement centres in the native city to the above effect.

"Endangering Republic"

Shops and gambling houses in Nantao often advertised in the Chinese newspapers published in the Settlement in the past, but the new order forbids such a practice. The report even states that newspaper vendors have also been forbidden to sell the newspapers. It is interesting to note that two leading Chinese dailies, the "Shun Pao" and "Sin Wan Pao" are not mentioned in the report as newspapers officially undesired by the new régime. Practically all other Chinese dailies and evening papers in sympathy with Chungking and published under foreign registry are listed as newspapers "endangering the republic."

LAFAYETTE CINEMA
323 R. Lafayette Tel. 81200
To-day at 2.30, 4.45, 7 & 9.15 p.m.
JOAN CRAWFORD
JAMES STEWART in
"ICE FOLLIES OF 1939"
Wednesday "Men with Wings"

DOUMER TEL. 70785
To-day and To-morrow, 3, 5, 7, 9.15
50 and 70 cts.
First-Room in Shanghai
2nd and Final Part of
"SECRET AGENT X-9"
Thrilling G-Man Adventures
Opens Friday:
"MAN IN THE SCARF"
Latest U.S.S.R. Production

Second Annual Meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association

Fine Work of Association During Past Year to Be Continued; Two Hospitals Constantly in Use

A LARGE gathering was present at the second annual meeting of the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association held at the American Women's Club yesterday afternoon. The meeting was primarily called for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year, and for reports on the progress of the association during the past fiscal year from September 1, 1939, to August 31, 1940. The programme consisted of speeches and several musical items by pupils of Professor Chao Mei-pai. The presentation of prizes for the successful competitors in the Stamp Design Contest promoted by the Association also took place in the course of the meeting.

The winner of the Stamp Design Contest was Mrs. U. M. Tavella, who received a presentation from Dr. J. H. Jordan, S. M. C. Commissioner of Public Health, who addressed a few words of congratulation to the winner. Honorary Mention Certificates to others in the competition were presented by Dr. Y. Pallid, Director of Public Health of the French Concession. Three competitors received these certificates—Mr. Paul Fischer, Mr. Lo Hsiao-hsin and Miss Yuen Tsung Sze.

The Chairman of the society, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, opened the meeting with some remarks on the work done by the society in the past year, and indicated the problems of the coming year. He stated that the year had been most satisfactory, as the two hospitals operated by the organization were always full, and generous donations have been received to assist in the running of these from many supporters. He mentioned the untiring support of volunteer workers, doctors and nurses, who have conributed their services for the public.

Due to the increased work the buildings of the Association must be enlarged, continued the Chairman, and a campaign is to be put under way for contributions for this purpose, as the situation is urgent. The need for further funds to carry on and expand the activities of the society was also mentioned by Dr. Sze, and members present were urged to seek new sources of revenue.

The main address at the meeting was made by Professor Bernard E. Read, the subject of his talk being "The Greatest Enemy of Man—Tuberculosis." Dr. Read, who lectures at the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, outlined a number of essential measures for protection against the disease, and drew attention to the very high percentage of infected Chinese children under the age of 14 at present in Shanghai.

"A survey of tuberculosis in children in Shanghai reveals that the percentage of infected children under the age of 14 is about 61 per cent," stated Dr. Read. "Child life in the factories is one of the most distressing features of our city life. Not only should it be made illegal, but public opinion should be so enlightened that it becomes impossible. The very humid and hot atmosphere of some textile factories, and the dust and dirt in the plating and polishing trades, the congested working space, lack of proper sleeping quarters and so forth need little emphasis to show that they are the best possible breeding places for the worst possible foe."

Dietary requirements in preventing tuberculosis were mentioned, as "good food and air are at present the best means known for combatting tuberculosis. Many children take very little food before going to school in the morning, a few going without breakfast of any sort. Every child should be well fed in the home before leaving for school. The family bowl system ought to be abandoned and replaced by individual portions adequate for each person's needs." Soybean milk fortified with lime and sugar is an excellent dietary supplement, particularly for young children."

Low Standard of Living

He concluded his address by saying, "The low standard of living is the basic factor in the tuberculosis problem. China has a wonderful record among her many cultural attainments of having had farmers of forty centuries; we need a new era of dairy farmers and national fisheries, and a development of mineral vegetable and animal resources so that there is enough for all. It means greater industy and commerce, which must be so organized in the new world that is to be that wealth is more evenly divided, and in such a state that the weakness of one is the concern of all."

The acting chairman of the medical committee, Dr. E. E. Tyau, pointed out some of the things for which the Association is noted such as the establishment of suitable hospitals and the engagement of specialists for applying the most modern methods of treatment. The benefit to the community of segregating tubercular patients and thus preventing the spread of the disease, and the arousing of interest in the dangers of the disease are also beneficial activities of the movement.

An introduction to the Tuberculosis Hospital of the Association was made by Dr. George Thorngate, Medical Director of the hospital, who remarked on the great work being done in combatting disease. The converted factory building has proved satisfactory for its present use, the immense rooms functioned admirably as hospital wards.

Beds Seldom Empty

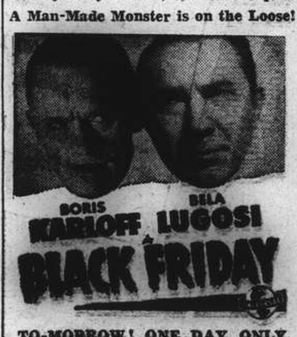
"There is a ward of about 50 beds for children," said the speaker," If any of you question the value of this hospital, I think a peek at these bright-faced youngsters would answer it. There are large wards for men and women. Altogether there are 230 beds, and seldom are these beds empty for more than a few hours.

"In the operating room, very well arranged and lighted, all types of modern collapse operations are carried out. Pneumothorax, the air treatment, and a great boon to the tuberculous, is given to patients. A large number, well enough to leave the hospital, come back weekly to "take the air."

Donations During the Past Year

	CH$
China Child Walfare, Inc., New York City	10,000
The French Consul-General	5,000
C. I. M.	2,000
Directorate-General of Salt Administration Shanghai Office	500
Federation of Shanghai Charity Organizations	500
Anonymous (Receipt No. 1070)	100
Anonymous through Miss Connie Chun	70
Chinese Women's Club	50
Wang Pao Tien	40
Mrs. V. T. Bang Chou	25
S. Glanville	20
Yang Ping Sheng	15
Anonymous (Receipt No. 1071)	10
Mrs. Loy Chang	10
Chou Shun Tai	10
Mrs. Chun Chee Shee	10
Mrs. Ki Chun	10
Mrs. Koo Yang Mu	10
Ku Hsien Chang	10
Mrs. Wuya Lao	10
Miss Gladys Chang	3
Mrs. Tsai Chang Shih	3
Mrs. Chun Chee Shee	2
	CH$18,408
Mrs. Henry Alvah Strong of Washington, D.C.	U.S.$100

Uptown
TEL. 38484 AIR CONDITIONED!
To-day Only at 2.30, 5, 7 & 9.15 p.m.
A Man-Made Monster is on the Loose!



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Robert Taylor Irene Dunne in
"MAGNIFICENT OBSESSION"

CATHAY MANSIONS
AIR-CONDITIONED
TEA ROOM & BAR
ENTRANCE
RUE CARDINAL MERCIER
Drop in while shopping for a pre-tiffin cocktail . . . or afternoon tea.
Spend a pleasant half-hour in friendly chat.
Meet your friends and acquaintances by appointment.
THE NEWEST AND SMARTEST BAR IN FRENCH TOWN
COOL AND COSY
OPEN EVERY DAY INCLUDING SUNDAY
10 A.M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

TO-DAY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m. ROXY TEL 60727 NEXT CHANGE!

WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!

Medals Granted to Chinese Police

Sub-Inspector, C.P.C. Decorated for Bravery Against Robbers

The Shanghai Municipal Council has approved recommendations of the Permanent Awards Board, endorsed by the Commissioner of Police, that two Police Distinguished Conduct Medals, Class II, be awarded to Sub-Inspector Li Shu-fa and Chinese Police Constable No. 2482 (now 920), Chang Jui-sheng.

On the morning of July 6, Sub-Inspector Li Shu-fa was on plain clothes duty in charge of a party consisting of C.P.Cs. 3021, 2800 and 599 in Jessfield Park. At about 9.35 a.m. whilst walking in the region of the Alpine Garden with his party, he observed through the northern boundary fence of the park three male Chinese acting suspiciously on Jessfield Road. The party watched them from inside the Park, following them as they went up and down the road.

Search Attempted

A few minutes later, seeing that the three men were walking towards the rear gate of the Park, Sub-Inspector Li decided to go out and search them; so went out of the gate with his party and saw the three men loitering on Jessfield Road at a point about 20 yards west of the gate. The Sub-Inspector then told the three C.P.Cs. to deploy and approach, he leading with a view to searching the three suspects. By the time he had given his instructions and started towards the three men, the latter had stopped an unlicensed public rickshaw on the road and were seen searching its passenger.

As the Police party approached with pistols in hand, one of the three men saw them and moved towards them. Leaving this man to his C.P.Cs., Sub-Inspector Li advanced further and upon drawing level with the rickshaw saw that the other two were still searching the passenger and also that one of these two had a pistol in his hand. The Sub-Inspector, who was then about five yards from the two men, immediately ordered them to raise their hands and not to move. The two men however, both made an effort to escape, while the armed man refused to raise his hands and appeared as if he was going to resist. The Sub-Inspector and his party then opened fire and wounded and captured all the three men, one of them subsequently dying. Upon picking up the robber's pistol from the ground after the shooting, the Sub-Inspector found it contained one round in the breech and one in the magazine.

Attack on C.P.C.

At about 12 o'clock noon on July 24, C.P.C. 2482 (now 920) was standing facing west at No. 11 Post situated at the entrance of Ying Hwa Li, near Robison and Hart Roads corner. He noticed that two male Chinese were approaching from behind and in front of his position. The man in the rear suddenly made a grab at the C.P.C.'s right arm and gave it a twist backwards, while the other man produced a small revolver from his sleeve and thrust the weapon at the chest of the C.P.C. The armed man then warned the officer to keep quiet and not to move, following which he instructed the other robber to take away the C.P.C.'s pistol. The unarmed robber then produced a pair of scissors and cut the lanyard of the C.P.C.'s .38 pistol, loaded with six rounds of ammunition. He then snatched the weapon from the holster, together with the spare magazine loaded with six rounds of ammunition.

Having completed the robbery, both men fled west on foot along Robison Road. However, the C.P.C. gave chase at the same time giving the alarm on his whistle. The robbers then separated but the C.P.C. kept after the one who had taken possession of his pistol along Robison Road for about 250 yards, during which time he noticed the man was apparently trying to load the weapon.

At a point some 35 yards west of Mei Fong Li, Robison Road, the C.P.C. overtook the robber and felled him to the ground with baton blows upon the head. The C.P.C. then searched the robber for his pistol and found it in the right pocket of his khaki shorts and when removing it therefrom the robber made a determined attempt to regain possession by seizing the officer's hands. The latter finally broke clear and fired three shots into the body of the robber when he was about to renew the attack, causing him to collapse.

THE Chung Cheng University at Kian, Kiangsi province, will be opened on the "Double Tenth," October 10, according to the "Shun Pao." The university is named after Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in whose honour it has been established, it is learned.

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS. —For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.-J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG MANILA AND NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS. For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road, Telephone 16247.

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Liverpool		**For Hongkong**	
Kasima M	24/9	P Polk	26/9
For Bombay		**For Kobe**	
Haruna M	24/10	Taiyo M	26/9
For New York		Anyo M	5/10
Beshot	24/9	**For Nagasaki**	
P Polk	26/9	Nagasaki M	24/9
Steel Voyager	28/9	Shanghai M	26/9
Kinai M	10/10	**For Dairen**	
Sanuki M	11/10	Dairen M	24/9
Dona Aurora	14/10	Tsingtao M	28/9
P Garfield	14/10	Hoten M	29/9
Dona Nati	31/10	Dairen M	2/10
For Manila		Hoten M	7/10
P Polk	26/9	Tsingtao M	4/10
P Garfield	14/10		
West Cuseta	29/10		

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Hengshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Myogi M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Seisin M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

SHIPPING NEWS

The ss. **Dairen Maru**, operated by the D.K.K. Line, is scheduled to sail at 9 o'clock this morning for Dairen and Tsingtao, carrying passengers and mail. The ship arrived in harbour two days ago, from northern ports, and tied up alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf.

* * *

The Toa Kaiun Kaisya express liner ss. **Nagasaki Maru**, arrived in Shanghai yesterday at 4.30 p.m. direct from Nagasaki. The vessel docked at the company's Yangtszepoo Wharf, and is due to leave again for Japan at 9 o'clock this morning. The liner carries mail for Japan, Formosa and Korea.

* * *

The fast freighter ss. **Scottsburg** is due to leave Shanghai tomorrow, after a three-day stay in port. The ship is berthed at the Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf. She came here from Huston, via New Orleans and Japan, with 3,000 tons of cargo. She sails for the Philippine Islands with a shipment of metal.

* * *

The ss. **Kurama Maru**, freighter of the O.S.K. Line, is due to arrive in port this morning, from South America, with a shipment of general cargo. She will berth at the Toa Kaiun Kaisya Company's Pootung Wharf. The vessel is scheduled to sail for Kobe, Nagoya, Osaka and Yokohama on the evening after arrival. She came from Los Angeles, by way of Panama.

* * *

Due to sail this noon is the ss. **Kasima Maru**, N.Y.K. European Mail express liner, from the Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai side. The liner arrived in Shanghai yesterday at 4.30 p.m. from Japan, and is sailing for Liverpool, calling at the Straits Settlements, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town and Lisbon on her way to England. She carries mail, closing time being 9.30 a.m. today.

* * *

The ss. **Taiyo Maru**, Toa Kaiun Kaisya express liner, arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon at 4.30 direct from Kobe. She tied up alongside the company's Wayside Wharf. The liner is scheduled to make her return trip to Japan on Thursday, September 26, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Passengers should be on board not later than half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

The D. K. K. Line's ss. **Tsingtao Maru** is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon from Tsingtao and Dairen. The liner will berth alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf at about 3 o'clock. She will start on her return voyage to the northern ports on Thursday at 9 a.m. The liner will carry mail for Japan, and the Post Office is closing the registered and ordinary mails at 8 p.m. tomorrow and 7.15 a.m. on Thursday respectively.

* * *

The ss. **Besholt**, fast freighter of the De La Rama Line, which was originally scheduled to leave Shanghai this morning, will probably be delayed for a day, and sail tomorrow. The vessel, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, via Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Manila, is returning to New York with general cargo. En route she will call at Hongkong, Manila, Los Angeles and Panama.

* * *

The American President Lines round-the-world liner, the ss. **President Polk**, is due to make port tomorrow at 5.30 p.m., and tie up at the midstream buoys. Passengers will be brought ashore by tender, which will arrive at the Customs Jetty at about 7 p.m. The President Polk comes to Shanghai from New York, via Havana, Christobal, Balboa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe. She will remain in harbour for 24 hours, sailing on Thursday for New York, by way of Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Cape Town and Trinidad, thus completing her trip round the world.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From PACIFIC PORTS: Pres. Polk, with mail, due this afternoon, Buoys 12-13. Passengers expected at Customs Jetty about 7 p.m. The steamer will sail to-morrow for New York, the last tender leaving Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

From DAIREN: Hoten Maru, due 2-3 p.m., Whangpoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Yokohama	
Sagoland	— 26/9	Nitta M	7/9 1/10
St. Voyager	— 27 9	**From Kobe**	
P G'field	29/8 14/10	Taiyo M	3/10 5/10
Vasaholm	— 20/10	**From Nagasaki**	
From Los Angeles		S'hai M	24/9 25/9
Nitta M	19/8 1/10	**From Keelung**	
From Seattle		Tyosa M	28/9 30/9
W Cuseta	30/9 27/10		

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
Hoten M	25/9 27/9

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Antai	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Yichang	Tientsin	Showa S.
Taiyo M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Whatung	Hsinkong	Quen Kee
Tawha	Tlungkong	Quen Kee
Kasima M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Titania	Hongkong	Dodwell
Astoria	Australia	Dodwell
Toyohasi M.	Japan	—

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Bittern 36	Am.	Mine	Y.T.P.D.
Guam	Am.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

Orient-California Line
via Honolulu
*ASAMA MARU ..... Oct. 2
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14
TATUTA MARU ..... Oct. 24
YAWATA MARU .... Nov. 7
KAMAKURA MARU .. Nov. 15
*Sailing from Kobe

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HEIAN MARU ..... Oct. 16
HIKAWA MARU .... Oct. 23
HIE MARU ..... Nov. 12

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
SANUKI MARU ..... Oct. 11

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
ATUTA MARU ..... Sept. 28
KITANO MARU ..... Oct. 21

European Mail Line
For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town and Lisbon.
KASIMA MARU ..... Sept. 24
SUWA MARU ..... Dec. 7
*Beyond Bombay Suspended

Japan-Bombay Line
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
HARUNA MARU .... Oct. 24

Orient-South America Line
West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
HEIYO MARU ..... Sept. 27
YASUKUNI MARU ... Oct. 27

Shanghai—Kobe Yokohama Line
ANYO MARU ..... Oct. 5
YASUKUNI MARU .. Oct. 19
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14

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Swedish ms. VASAHOLM Loading 18/19. November
Via Japan for Los Angeles and via Panama to New York and Boston direct, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
OUTWARDS:

	Arr. Shanghai.
ms. SAGOLAND	Sept. 26
ms. VASAHOLM	Oct. 20
ms. BARDALAND	Dec. 2

From New York, Norfolk, Savannah, Panama, and Los Angeles.
MAERSK LINE Shanghai Agency
210-214 Kiukiang Road Telephone 15566

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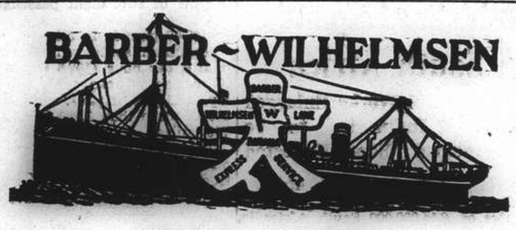

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Next Sailing about September 25
For Freight and Passage Rates apply to
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TOA K. K.
Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival	Departure (summer time)
NAGASAKI MARU	Sept. 23 (Yangtzepoo Wharf)	Sept. 24 at 9 a.m. (Yangtzepoo Wharf) (For Kobe via Nagasaki)
SHANGHAI MARU	Sept. 25	Sept. 26 at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI MARU	Sept. 29	Sept. 30 at 9 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

TAIYO MARU	Sept. 23 (Wayside Wharf)	Sept. 26 at 5 p.m. (Wayside Wharf)
TAIYO MARU	Oct. 5	Oct. 9

For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel, Telephones 42350, 44064
TOA KAIUN KAISYA
5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

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First week in October — First week in December
First week in November — Fifth week in December
TO HONGKONG AND MANILA—
Third week in October — Third week in November

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Modern fast vessels with up-to-date passenger accommodation.
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133 Szechuen Road Telephone 16247

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ms. Dona Nati sails Oct. 31
ALL VESSELS HAVE DEEP TANKS FOR OIL IN BULK
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Vessel	Sails Seattle	Shanghai Arr./Sails	Hongkong Arrives	Manila Arr./Sails
ss. CAPILLO*	Sailed	Omits	Oct. 1	Oct. 6/16
ms. CROWN CITY**	Sept. 27	Omits	Oct. 29	Oct. 22/26
ms. WEST CUSSETA	Sept. 30	Oct. 27/29	Nov. 1	Nov. 6/14

*Calls Chinwangtao and Taku Bar thence Hongkong
**Calls Taku Bar, Nov. 6
Subject to change without notice
EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
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For Passage and Freight apply to
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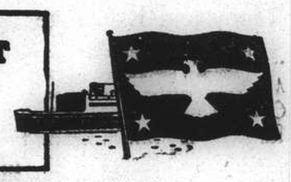
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646
Connecting with South Manchuria and Trans-Siberian Railways
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE
Shortest route between Europe and Far East.

	Arrival (Whangpoo Wharf)	Departure (Daylight Saving Time)
ss. DAIREN MARU	Sept. 22	Sept. 24 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Sept. 24	Sept. 26 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Sept. 27	Sept. 29 at 9 a.m.
(Shanghai Standard Time.)		
ss. DAIREN MARU	Sept. 30	Oct. 2 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Oct. 2	Oct. 4 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Oct. 5	Oct. 7 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Oct. 8	Oct. 10 at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. HOKKAI MARU .....Departure: Sept. 27 at 5 p.m.
ss. MANZYU MARU ..... „ Sept. 29 at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE (Freight only)
ss. KOGA MARU ..... Sept. 27

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

PRESIDENT LINER Sailings



ss. "PRESIDENT POLK"
Due Shanghai TUESDAY, September 24
Passengers are expected at Customs Jetty at 7 p.m.
Sailing for NEW YORK and BOSTON via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang Colombo, Bombay, Capetown and Trinidad.
Last tender leaves Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, September 25

VISITORS NOT ALLOWED ABOARD STEAMERS

TRANS-PACIFIC: Fortnightly service via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco and Los Angeles.
PRES. CLEVELAND ..... Oct. 7
PRES. PIERCE ..... Oct. 28
PRES. COOLIDGE ..... Nov. 5
PRES. TAFT ..... Nov. 15

Agents For:—
Transcontinental and Western Airlines
United Air Lines — American Pioneer Line
American Gulf Orient Line — United States Lines

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES
Round World Services

51 CANTON ROAD Tel. 15309

P. & O. B. I. —and— E. & A.
FOR SAILINGS TO JAPAN, HONGKONG, AUSTRALIA, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, STRAITS AND UNITED KINGDOM.
All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route and the route and all sailings are subject to cancellation, change or deviation with or without notice.
For particulars apply to the Agents:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
27 The Bund Telephone 11428

GLEN & SHIRE LINES
Sailings to and from
UNITED KINGDOM
For details of freight and passage apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents
27 The Bund Telephone 15290

O. S. K.

Shanghai Sailing
For New York via Los Angeles
KINAI MARU ..... Oct. 10
HOKKAI MARU ..... Oct. 24
Kobe Sailings
For South America via Panama
SEIA MARU ..... Oct. 29
For E. and S. Africa and S. America
ARABIA MARU ..... Sept. 27
AFRICA MARU ..... Oct. 29

Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
SYDNEY MARU ..... Oct. 2
For Bombay and Karachi
SYUNKO MARU ..... Oct. 16
For Rangoon and Calcutta
HAVRE MARU ..... Oct. 24
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
BANGKOK MARU ..... Oct. 10
Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
MEXICO MARU ..... Oct. 3

ŌSAKA SYŌSEN KAISYA
20 Canton Road Telephones 15323-15324

PRINCE LINE and SILVER LINE
Joint Round-the-World Express Service
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES ON APPLICATION TO AGENTS
Fortnightly sailings for Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Java, Straits, Colombo and Atlantic Coast ports via Cape of Good Hope
All vessels have accommodation for limited number of first-class passengers
Silver Line vessels have refrigerated space
For further particulars regarding
PRINCE LINE — *Apply* to Jardine Matheson & Co., Limited
SILVER LINE — *Apply* to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N. V.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 7/16d.	$ 69.81
U.S. $100 @ 5 3/16	$1,927.71
Yen 22	$100
Guilders 9⅝	100
Rupees 19	100
Pesos 10⅜	100
Hongkong $22⅞	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 9/16d.	$ 67.36
U.S. $100 @ 5 5/16	$1,882.00
London—demand, $1=	3 9/16d.
4 months' sight credits	3 19/32d.
4 months' sight docts	3⅝d.
6 months' sight credits	3⅝d.
6 months' sight docts	3 21/32d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S.$5 5/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$5⅜
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$5 7/16

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.04 U.S. $1=59.41d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ...... 3 21/32d. U.S. $5 5/16

Hongkong/London 1/3

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders .... Selling 9¾

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,860.465 £1=$67.368

Selling U.S.$100=$1,927.710 £1=$69.18

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1

" Buying " @ 6 1/32 " H.H.$ 1

U.S.$ Selling " @ 9 " H.H.$100

" Buying " @ 9¼ " H.H.$100

Local $ (Fapi) selling @ 170 per H.H.$100

buying @ 175 " H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing $2.792

Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar $4.886

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	3 23/32	3 21/32
U.S. G.$	5⅜	5¼

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Sept.	SELLING	Sept./Oct.	BUYING
£ T.T.	3 15/32	4 m/s. l.c.	3 19/32
G.$ T.T.	5 5/16	4 m/s. l.c.	5 7/16
Rs. T.T.	19¼	15 d/s.	19⅞

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	63.00	—
Bombay offtake 50 bars.		

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

New York closing rate for Sept. 21	4.00
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.65
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.66

The local market was supported by very considerable sales of sterling from Hongkong influenced by rumours of impending legislation further tightening exchange control in that port, coupled with uneasiness over the political situation in Indo-China. All outport offerings were, however, absorbed with little appreciation in sterling quotations. General offering of U.S. dollars on the cross by Banks, and profit taking by speculators were responsible for a rise of 1/32 in U.S.$ rates. At the close the market was uncertain with sellers at:

3 21/32	sterling	5 5/16	U.S.$	Cash/Sept
3 21/32	"	5 9/32	"	Oct.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's, D.H. per bale	$1,011
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	190
Wheat .... per picul (50 kilos)	$24.65
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	16.00
	picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, 20/22 78%	$5,300 nom.

Br. Insurance Companies And Taxation

The serious problem for British insurance offices of obtaining a satisfactory net income from investments when gross interest returns are falling and the standard rate of income tax is rising steeply, has been recognized in this week's Budget, states "The Economist." The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to retain the standard rate of 7s. 6d. in the £ on the interest income of life assurance funds.

This concession will at least arrest the decline in net interest earnings, so far as it is due to a rise in the standard rate of income tax. But it has been emphasised that the net rate for new insurance fund investment yielding, say, 3 per cent. gross, is only 2.1 per cent. when allowance is made for the offices' tax liability on the basis of a standard rate of 7s. 6d. The Chancellor proposes to recoup the concession to the offices by pegging the relief given to the taxpayer in respect of life assurance premiums at last year's rate—that is, in general, 3s. 6d. in the £.

The size of this relief has always been a material factor in encouraging new life assurance business, and hitherto it has marched in step with the standard rate of income tax. The fact that it has now been stabilized will not be regarded calamitously by the life offices in present circumstances, for, generally speaking, they are not anxious to increase their business at a time when interest earnings are so low, and future mortality experience so uncertain.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Sept. 23.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.16 XD	.165 S
Baguio Gold	.145	.14
Batong Buhay	.0075 S	.0075 S
Benguet Consolidated	4.30 *	—
Big Wedge	.20	.20
Consolidated Mines	.0021 S	.0021 S
Demonstration	.075	.075
East Mindanao	.08 S	.08 S
I. X. L.	.265	.26 S
Itogen	.18 XD	.175 S
Masbate Consolidated	.07 S	.07 S
Surigao Consolidated	.165	.165 S
Suyoc	.0925	.0925 S
United Paracale	.165	.165 S
Mindanao Motherlode	.095 S	.0925 S
Manila Hai-Alai	8.50	8.30

Turnover for the Morning: 12,200 Pesos.

Shares Idex: (Morning Session) 51.91.

S—Sales. *—Over counter. XD—Ex. Dividend.—Reuter.

Silver Quotations

London, Sept. 23.

Higher prices for silver were fixed in London today, with quotations being as follows:—

	Sept 20	Sept. 23
London spot	23 7/16d.	23½d.
" forward	23 5/16d.	23 7/16d.

—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The disturbing news of the Japanese entry into Indo-China had literally no effect on the market at the opening yesterday, when prices showed a very steady tone. Later, on the report that an agreement had been reached at Hanoi, prices immediately became firm, with a wave of buying pushing rates to levels not reached for a long time. The market was a great deal helped by the firmness of the shares of the New China Textiles which, after absorbing a great deal of stag selling at about $7.20, in the afternoon could not be held down, and reached at the close a price of $8.45. Rubbers were firmer in sympathy, though most interest was centred on industrials, which, with the public in its present mood, may very likely go to higher levels. The volume of business in all sections was the heaviest for a long period.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
456.55	105.32	General	305.63	+3.93
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	287.94	+2.22

Total 700,058 shares, 1,470 bonds.

Morning Session

I. I. Trust			1000	*24.25	3000	*24.75
	500	24.75	1000	*24.50	2000	25.00
	2500	25.25	2000	25.50	1000	†25.25
	500	*25.00	1500	25.00	500	*25.50
	3000	24.75	1500	*24.75	500	25.00
	1500	24.75	2500	*24.50	4000	24.50
	3000	24.75				
Int. Assurance			500	16.88	500	17.00
S'hai Loan			1000	30.00	500	*30.50
	2000	30.25	3000	30.50	1500	30.00
	500	30.25				
Yangtsze Finance					4000	*†16.00
	2500	16.20	1000	16.00	1500	16.10
	2000	15.90	2000	*16.00	7000	15.90
	1000	*15.90	500	*15.80	1000	15.70
	6000	15.60	1000	15.70		
S'hai Securities			5000	6.00	6500	5.95
	2000	*5.95	2000	*6.00	4000	5.90
	4000	5.85	500	5.95	500	*5.85
	1000	5.80	2000	5.85		
China Realty			500	8.60	1000	8.55
	1500	8.60				
S'hai Land			500	12.80	2500	13.00
	500	12.90	500	*13.10	1000	13.10
	3500	13.00	1000	12.90	500	*12.90
	2000	12.70	3000	12.70		
Dockyards			1100	36.50	100	36.25
	100	37.00	500	37.25	300	37.30
	500	37.75	200	*38.00	1100	38.00
	1200	38.25	1100	37.75	400	37.50
	3400	37.25	200	*37.25	1000	*37.50
	100	*37.25	15900	37.50	3300	37.25
	300	*37.50	2500	37.00	4300	*37.25
	400	*37.25	400	*37.00	3600	37.25
	100	*37.25				
Motro Land					500	10.50
Wheelock			800	88.00	200	*89.00
	500	89.50	900	90.00	100	*90.00
	200	91.50	100	92.00	700	*92.00
	500	93.00	100	*92.50	600	92.00
	100	*92.00	400	91.00	100	91.50
	700	90.00	400	*90.50	400	90.50
	1700	*91.00	2900	91.00	2100	*90.50
	100	92.00	100	92.50	500	*91.00
	100	91.00	1100	90.50	500	90.00
	2500	89.50	200	*90.00	300	89.00
	100	*89.00	300	9.00	100	*89.50
	300	89.50	400	90.00		
C. G. Omnibus			1000	23.00	800	*22.75
	1900	22.75	300	22.50		
S'hai Gas (Old)			1500	21.25	200	*21.50
	600	21.00	100	*21.00		
S'hai Gas (New)					100	20.50
Tram (Bearer) £1					200	48.00
China Finance					3000	1.38
Telephone			800	50.00	900	*50.00
	900	51.00	1800	*50.50	2100	50.50
	200	51.00	100	*51.00	300	51.00
	1300	50.50				
Metal			1000	34.75	500	*35.00
	3500	35.00	1500	35.25	200	35.50
	1600	36.00	300	35.75	400	*36.00
	300	35.50	200	35.00	300	35.25
	2200	35.00	1600	35.25	1100	*35.25
	300	35.50	4800	35.25	200	*35.25
	3500	35.00	400	35.25	500	*35.00
	300	*35.25	100	35.00	200	*35.00
	600	35.25				
Kaiping			100	46.25	100	46.50
	100	46.75				
Exploration X.D.			500	27.25	500	27.75
	1500	28.00	6000	*28.00	6000	28.25
	1000	28.50	500	*28.25	4500	28.00
	500	*28.00	1000	27.75	500	*27.75
	7500	28.00	1500	27.75	1500	*27.75
	1000	28.00	2000	*28.00	500	*27.75
	3000	27.75	500	28.00	500	27.7
	500	27.50	6500	27.75	1000	*27.75
Lumber			700	47.50	300	48.00
	700	47.75	200	47.50	100	47.25
	200	*47.50	100	47.50		
Ewo Mills (Ord)			2000	43.00	1300	43.50
	100	43.25	600	*43.75	500	44.00
	1500	44.00	700	43.75	1800	44.00
	300	*44.00	100	44.25	1100	44.50
	400	*44.50	1700	44.75	700	*44.50
	1300	*45.00	400	44.75	800	44.2
	300	*44.25	500	44.50	300	*44.25
	2800	44.25	900	44.00	2300	43.50
	1400	*44.00	700	*44.25	4100	44.00
	300	*44.00	400	43.75	100	*44.00
	2600	44.00	100	*44.25	800	44.00
	1000	43.75	100	*44.00	500	43.75
	7700	44.00	800	*44.00	100	*43.75
	200	*44.00	1800	44.00	2100	43.7
	100	*43.75	4100	44.00	100	*44.00
	2800	44.25	100	*44.25		
New China Textile					1200	7.25
	3000	7.50	1100	7.30	700	7.40
	500	*7.45	400	7.45	100	7.50
	1300	7.40	1300	7.30	5500	7.35
	500	7.40	1400	7.35	400	*7.35
	400	*7.30	1100	7.40	2400	7.35
	3000	7.40	2100	7.25	3000	7.30
	1700	7.20	200	*7.20	1400	7.25
	3700	7.20	500	7.10	1000	7.25
	1000	7.20	1700	7.25	300	*7.20
	100	7.25	1300	7.20	500	*7.20
	2400	7.15	4100	7.20	1000	7.25
	1000	*7.20	2300	7.25	800	*7.20
	5100	7.20	200	7.15	600	7.20
	600	*7.15	1000	7.30	4000	*7.20
	500	*7.15	1000	7.15	100	*7.15
	2200	7.80	100	*7.15	4800	*7.20
	1300	7.25	1500	7.30	200	*7.30
	800	7.35	500	7.40		
Anglo Dutch			700	20.50	100	*20.75
	100	20.75				
Anglo Java			1000	38.50	200	38.25
	300	38.50	1100	38.00	400	37.75
	200	37.50	100	*37.50	500	*37.7
	800	37.50	100	*37.50	500	*37.25
	300	37.50				
Batu Anam			3000	1.50	4000	1.4
Cheng X.D.			3000	0.90	3000	*0.90
	2000	*0.88	3000	0.88		
Dominion					1000	10.50
Kota Bahah					1000	*5.60
Kroewoek			2000	2.62½	1000	*2.65
Langkat			200	28.25	300	29.00
	3600	28.50	300	*28.25	100	28.50
	500	28.50				
Senawang					4000	1.62
S'hai Pahang			1000	*5.10	1000	*5.20
	2000	5.20	1000	5.30		
Ziangbe					900	24.50
Sumatra					200	30.00
A. A. U. 7% Pref					50	100.00
Telephone 6% Tael Debs.					4000	96.75

ODD LOTS

New China Textile					50	7.25
	50	*7.30	50	7.15	50	7.3
	50	7.15	75	7.35	50	7.25
	50	7.48	50	7.30	50	7.1
Yangtsze Finance					200	15.50
	100	15.70	50	15.70		
Wheelock			50	91.50	50	88.5
S'hai Land					100	12.80
S'hai Gas (New)					25	20.00
Telephone					50	50.00
Securities					150	5.90
C. G. Omnibus					85	22.50
Ewo Mills (Ord)			50	42.75	50	43.50
Intasco					200	16.80
S'hai Loan					300	30.00

*—Direct Business.

Afternoon Session

I. I. Trust X.D.			6000	*24.75	2500	25.00
	500	*25.25	7500	25.25	500	25.00
	3000	25.50				
S'hai Loan			500	30.75	1500	30.50
	2000	30.75				
Yangtsze Finance X.D.					4000	16.00
	500	*16.00	1500	15.90	1500	16.00
	500	*16.10				
S'hai Securities			500	5.85	1000	*5.85
	5000	5.90	2000	6.00	1500	5.95
	500	*6.00	500	6.00	3500	5.95
	5500	6.00				
China Realty			500	8.60	1000	8.55
	500	8.60	500	8.55		
S'hai Land			500	*13.00	1000	12.90
	1000	12.80				
Dockyards			1100	37.50	100	*37.50
	100	*37.25	2300	37.75	4600	38.00
	200	*38.00	400	37.75	100	*37.75
	4700	38.00	800	*38.00	1000	38.2
Wheelock			1000	*90.00	400	90.00
	500	90.50	200	*91.00	800	91.00
	3400	91.50	100	*91.50	100	92.00
	100	*91.00	200	92.00	1200	91.50
	1000	92.00	200	92.50		
C. G. Omnibus					1100	22.75
S'hai Gas (Old)			100	20.75	800	21.00
	500	21.25				
S'hai Gas (New)					100	20.75
Central Prop.					100	17.0
Tram (Bearer) £1					100	48.7
China Finance					1000	1.40
Telephone			500	50.50	300	51.00
	300	51.50	300	*51.00	1100	51.50
	300	51.00				
Metal			300	35.25	2700	35.50
	200	*36.00	700	35.75	3200	35.50
Kaiping			300	*47.00	100	47.00
Exploration			3500	28.00	1500	*28.00
	2000	28.25	1500	28.50	2000	28.50
	5000	28.25	500	*28.50	500	*28.25
	1000	28.50				
Lumber			800	47.75	800	48.0
	200	*48.00	400	48.50	100	48.00
	100	48.25	500	48.50		
Ewo Mills (Ord)			400	*44.50	500	44.75
	1800	45.00	200	45.25	100	45.5
	1500	46.00	1000	*46.00	2100	46.25
	400	46.50	1300	*46.25	6100	46.00
	600	*46.25	2100	46.25	1400	*46.00
	2400	46.00	3100	46.25	300	*46.25
	3600	46.50	200	*46.50	500	*46.75
	100	46.50	200	46.75		
New China Textile					2100	7.45
	800	*7.45	3000	*7.50	1900	7.60
	700	7.65	1500	*7.55	1600	7.70
	300	7.75	5000	7.80	2400	7.85
	600	*7.90	400	*7.85	500	*7.90
	5100	7.90	100	7.85	4400	7.95
	400	*7.90	13000	8.00	10000	*7.95
	500	8.05	1000	8.10	500	*8.1
	4000	8.05	1000	*8.05	1100	8.15
	4800	8.20	1500	8.15	200	*8.20
	400	8.20	1200	8.25	1000	*8.30
	700	8.30	2700	8.35	500	8.4
	900	8.45	1000	8.40	200	8.45
Anglo Dutch					400	21.00
Alma					100	52.0
Anglo Java			300	38.00	2000	38.25
	200	38.50	400	38.00	800	38.25
	800	38.50	100	38.25	200	38.75
	100	*38.75	200	38.50	100	38.75
Batu Anam					1000	1.50
Chemor			1000	2.80	1000	2.85
Cheng X.D.			2000	0.88	2000	0.89
Kroewoek			5000	2.70	1000	2.75
	4000	2.72½				
Langkat			600	28.50	700	28.75
	1800	29.00	300	*29.00	100	*29.25
	700	29.50				
Rubber Trust			1000	10.10	1000	10.20
	2500	10.30				
Senawang			1000	1.66	1000	1.64
Kedah					1000	9.80
Tebong			5000	1.70	1000	1.72
Ziangbe			200	*24.50	100	24.25
	100	24.50	300	24.75	300	25.00
	200	25.25	600	25.50		
S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1940					143000	*90.00

ODD LOTS

Yangtsze Finance			100	15.80	300	16.10
Textiles			50	8.00	50	8.20
	50	8.25	50	7.35	75	7.55
	50	7.55	50	7.95		
Exploration					100	*28.00
Telephone					30	*51.00
Power (Pref)					3	138.25
S'hai Gas (New)			25	*20.00	25	*20.25
I. I. Trust					100	*25.25
Kota					315	5.45

*—Direct Business.

Task of Feeding British Nation

Farmers' Job on the Home Front; Importance of Making Ensilage

British farmers are now doing their best to ensure that, whatever happens, the people will have enough food. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. R. S. Hudson, has recently completed his visit to the 62 county agricultural committees, and he has been impressed and encouraged by the good work they are doing. Their survey is well forward, and in some cases is nearing completion. The seriousness of the situation may not have been fully appreciated in some parts of the country before the Minister's visit, but the extent of the effort required of agriculture is now generally realized, states "The Times".

It was stated recently that dairy farmers were to be given first preference in feeding-stuffs. Apparently many dairy farmers thought this meant that they would get all the feeding-stuffs they required without any effort on their part, but this is not so. They will get a fair percentage of the available supplies, but there is no guarantee that they will get as much as they normally use. Farmers are urged to do their best to make their farms as self-supporting and self-contained as possible. Realizing the great need for maintaining the milk supply, the Government are taking all reasonable steps to get iil-cakes from abroad, but no one can foresee how the war will develop. All available shipping, or at least much more than at present, may be needed to transport war materials. Then farmers who had not heeded earlier warnings might find themselves short of oil-cakes and concentrates.

Campaign for Ensilage

The importance of making ensilage to save imported feeding-stuffs was emphasized by the Minister on August 7. Every dairy farmer, he said, must regard ensilage as his winter insurance. In making good ensilage from aftermath and second crop seeds the milk producer is not only reasonably certain of maintining yields, but he helps to release shipping space for essential materials. Mr. Hudson said:—We are aiming at 1,000,000 tons of ensilage between now and October. In a few days the Ministry will launch an extensive campaign for ensilage.

Farm for the Nation

Farms are regarded as a vital part of our defences. If the threatened Blitzkrieg is delayed it will be because Hitler thinks he can do better by blockade. If so, maximum food production is vital. If it cannot be obtained voluntarily it will be enforced. The new prices help to stimulate production and good will. A considerable further increase in arable will be required during the autumn and winter, and arrangements have been made for the supply of light tractors and heavy track-laying tractors from oversea and for the training of boys as tractor drivers. The appeal to the farmers is to farm for the nation and not only for themselves.

There has been an increase of 300,000 allotments since the war began, but the Government want 250,000 more to be cultivated. Bristol has more than 10,000 allotments—one for every 10 households. Some districts are not doing nearly enough, and the drive must be intensified. The Barnes and Wandsworth Councils have been empowered to secure for allotments 30 acres of the Ranelagh Club grounds. A fairly large acreage of common land, mainly in the London area, has also been taken over for allotments.

Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, said on August 7, that farmers must realize that in the last emergency the safety of the country may depend on them. While he was sure that an attempt to blockade this country would not succeed, he appealed to the farmers to produce all the essential foods. He would do his best to secure that animal feeding-stuffs were available as far as possible, but farmers must not depend on uncertainties; they must look after themselves.

Some people in America, as the result of German broadcasts, seemed to believe that the population of this country must be nearly starving. Pathetic letters had been received referring to the value of dried grass as human food. He had a whole set of recipes for dried grass which American scientists said contained all the necessary vitamins. "I have no intention of asking the population to go on a grass diet," said Lord Woolton, "but the farmers must make ensilage for their animals and we can have the meat afterwards." He would do everything he could to get concentrates, and he begged the farmers to do what they could to increase milk supplies.

The Rayon Industry And the War

The cessation of supplies of woodpulp from Scandinavia, though it has added to the difficulties of the rayon industry, has not proved as serious a handicap as might have been feared, since there were good stocks on hand at the outbreak of war and good supplies were being obtained from Canada, states "The Economist." Though there are shortages of certain chemicals from time to time, which are likely to cause delays, it does not appear at present as though these will ever become sufficiently serious to cripple the industry.

Great progress is being made in the use of staple fibre in Britain, and in the worsted industry, in particular, it is being used, not as a substitute, but as a constituent in the production of a new textile having distinctive features of its own and offered at a very attractive price. Prices of rayon altogether, have, indeed, been kept as low as was commensurate with the increased cost of production. An increase of threepence per pound in rayon prices to take effect in September has just been announced, but coupled with this is the announcement that cheaper yarns are to be available for the export trade and a request that users will co-operate with producers through a Central Rayon Committee.

Great Change

During the last three months there has been a complete change in the position of the industry. As the cut of 25 per cent. in the home trade in cotton from last year's level was accompanied by a corresponding cut in rayon, it is now feared that the later decision to cut cotton by 75 per cent. may foreshadow a cut of 75 per cent. in the home trade in rayon. As this industry has hitherto produced mainly for the home market, the prospect is viewed by rayon manufacturers with anxiety.

Export Trade

At the same time, howeper, they have clearly made great progress with the development of the export trade. Aided by the considerable degree of vertical combination between yarn producers, weavers and dyers which had already been practised for some years, they made considerable progress during the first six months of the war and even the setback caused by the elimination of the Scandinavian and other European markets may prove only temporary, thanks to the very active co-operation between the producers and users of rayon. Actually, the elimination of these countries as sources of supply opens a very considerable new field for exports. As nearly as can be estimated, in 1938 the countries of Continental Europe sold 18 million lb. of yarn and 11.7 million square yards of piece-goods in the American market, and 19 million lb. of yarn and 30.4 million square yards of piece-goods in other markets outside Europe. This trade is now open to competition between Great Britain and her principal rivals in the trade, Japan and the United States. Happily, the British rayon manufacturers seem very much alive to its importance.

The Free Sterling Rate

The exchange markets are rapidly settling down to the new conditions introduced by the Order in Council of July 18. New York has this week been quoting the official rate for sterling and in addition a rate for "free" sterling. The latter has fluctuated rather widely, but its movements have been an indication of the further narrowing of the market rather than a reflection of the volume of business passing. Towards the end of last week it strengthened from 3.74 to 3.91, then fell over the first days of this week to 3.79, recovering later to 3.85. The supply of free sterling in the New York market is now at its peak. As it cannot be replenished, though the potential demand for it will continue unabated as long as the present regulations are in force, it must be expected that the undertone of the market will be strong. In fact, forces will be at work to narrow the gap between the official and "free" rates. As long as that gap remains appreciable, the demand for sterling from the United States to make payments to this country, other than for goods purchased in the sterling area, will obviously be diverted wholly to the "free" market. After a short period of unsettlement, due to the inevitable uncertainties and complications raised by the new regulations, it may therefore be expected that "free" sterling will make a steady recovery, states "The Economist."

As the market for "free" sterling in New York is now divorced from the corresponding markets in all countries with which the United Kingdom has made Special or Registered Account agreements, the way is open for an interesting divergence in the rates quoted for "free" sterling in, say, the United States and Switzerland. These anomalies have already occurred, the rate in New York commanding a small premium on that quoted in the Swiss markets. Since direct arbitrage in "free" sterling between Switzerland and the United States is no longer allowed—or indeed possible—such divergence may continue and even be accentuated. There is one factor, however, which must tend to bring the rates together, namely, the fact that under existing regulations the "free" sterling balances of both American and Swiss nationals and institutions may be used to make payments to countries with which the United Kingdom has arranged no Special or Registered account facilities. In so far as such centres as Lisbon or Shanghai need "free" sterling, they will naturally tend to buy in the cheapest market, and this will help to equalize the rates in the available alternative markets.

Big Opium Haul by Manila Customs

500 Tins of Prepared Opium in Trunk

Manila, Sept. 23.

Five hundred one-tael tins of prepared opium valued at P. 12,500 have been seized from the Chinese baggage room of the Customs house.

The contraband was contained in a leather trunk belonging to an unidentified passenger from China on a Netherlands motor ship. The Customs secret service men waited three days for the owner of the contraband to show up, but were without success. As a result no arrest was made. The contraband was believed to have come from Hongkong.—Reuter.

Australia's War Steel Output

Efficiency of Newcastle Plant a Surprise; Iron Used is Australian

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 19.

Flying northward today over a series of smooth beaches, rocky, wooded headlands and the broad, irregular estauary of the Hawkesbury River, which recalled the delightful waters that distinguish Stockholm, one had glimpses of Australia's war effort when the plane dropped gently down near Newcastle, the Australian steel centre, and later landed at a recently expanded aerodrome of the Royal Australian Air Force at Richmond, states the correspondent of the "New York Times."

It is winter here, but seen from the air the rectangular farms cut from the forest were green, and the ubiquitous gum or eucalyptus trees formed dark green masses on the hills and plains while blue mountains, which really looked blue, marked the horizon to the West.

Except for somewhat similar functions, Newcastle, New South Wales, forms a striking contrast to Newcastle-on-Tyne. Instead of the dingy, slummy towns stretching along the banks of the Tyne, which recently provided a horrible example of a depressed area, this Newcastle's bungalows with red roofs sprawl unconstrained and uncongested over a broad area near the clean seashore.

Smoke Pall is Absent

The pall of smoke and soot that normally hangs over England's black country and northern industrial regions has no counterpart here. Steel is made not far from the forests, which for some reason the Australians call "the bush." New castle must be the greenest steel in the world, even greener than Saarbruecken.

It has also—according to those who ought to know—one of the most efficient all-round steel works in the world, producing some million of tons of steel ingots annually. It represents what one engineer called a cross between British and American methods, having drawn upon the experience and facilities of both countries for its installations and processes.

In this as in other respects, Australians' eyes have been turned toward the United States, and this is why they know America far better than the British do.

Visitors today saw some of those gigantic ingots, weighing several tons, pushed about in a red hot state and pressed and rolled in what to the lay eye seemed an efficient manner. They saw ships unloading iron 63 per cent. pure from the "Iron Knob" 1,200 miles away in Western Australia, and the steel skeleton of what will be a plant for ferro-alloys. The iron used is all Australian. All the coal comes from twenty miles away.

Steel Works Expanding

Probably few visitors to Australia would expect to be shown first of all modern steel works or to be told that Australia produces 12 per cent. as much steel as Britain. But this war, like the last one, is forcing this great sheep-raising and wheat-growing continent to become as industrially self-sufficient as possible, and the steel plant, opened in 1915, is being expanded, since now it supplies most of Australia's needs for industry and defence.

We import aluminum, magnesium and machine tools, though, we are beginning to make tools, said Essington Lewis, managing director of the Broken Hill works, who is the principal industrialist in Australia and Director General of Munitions. We can make almost anything up to a battleship.

The new aircraft works at Melbourne makes Pratt-Whitney engines and indeed entire aeroplanes. We make anti-aircraft guns and Brenn guns and soon may make tanks.

Asked about the possibilities of mass production of aircraft, Mr. Lewis said precision work is done, but that precision machinery is not yet made here. Machine tools, some alloys and electrical equipment are brought from the United States.

Industry Expands In South Africa

Iron, Steel Works Enlarged Heavy Industries to be Developed; Boom Expected

Durban, South Africa.

Despite heavy additional war estimates of £14,000,000 South Africa is not neglecting the development of its industries, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

Already announced is a big expansion of the State iron and steel industry, plans for which include a new steel works with a capital of between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000. It is expected that the new works will eventually grow to the size of the Government iron and steel works at Pretoria, the capacity of which at present is 340,000 ingot tons a year.

These works also are being expanded and will shortly have a capacity of 440,000 ingot tons a year. At present they supply about one quarter of the country's requirements in iron and steel products.

The proposed new plant will dovetail with the existing Pretoria works, which will then be able to concentrate on the heavier sections.

Heavy Industries

Another fillip to South African industry will be given by the passing this session of the Industrial Department Bill, which seeks to set up a £5,000,000 corporation to attract new capital for industrial expansion. The chief aim is the development of the heavy industries and the manufacture of by-products.

In introducing the bill, Mr. R. Stuttaford, Minister of Commerce and Industries, said that South Africa could expect a boom period of almost inestimable limits.

Apart from abnormal defence expansion, housing development is one of the Union Government's biggest financial commitments.

The present Parliamentary Budget provides for £4,000,000 for this purpose, of which £2,250,000 is required for sub-economic housing.

In recent years £13,000,000 has already been voted, and a commitment of £6,128,000 for economic housing will be increased by a further £1,372,000. Some quarter of a million pounds is being provided for housing the aged and totally unfit.

Japan Advised to Slow In Far East

British, U.S. Policies "Threat to Japan"

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

The widely-held Japanese view that Japan should adopt an opportunist policy in the Far East owing to Britain's preoccupation in Europe, is denounced by the well-known Japanese commentator, Mr. Soho Tokutomi, in an article in the "Nichi Nichi."

It would be not only wrong from the standpoint of international morality for Japan to move in on British interests in the Far East, on the assumption that Britain is too preoccupied with her struggle against Germany to defend them, but such a policy also might prove imprudent and inexpedient, Mr. Tokutomi says.

As Britain apparently grows weaker, America is gaining strength by leaps and bounds, the writer holds, and the interests of the two countries are almost identical.

A Mistaken Policy

"There are tacticians among the Japanese," Mr. Tokutomi continues, "who hold that Germany's attack against England will cause the latter's influence in the Orient to sink lower and lower, and that Japan should not pass up such a fine opportunity to assume leadership in East Asia with a minimum of sacrifice.

"We do not hold brief with this idea. Germany's pressure merely will make Britain bow its head to America, offering all its property—visible and invisible—to the United States for assistance.

This trend is clearly evident at the present moment. Witness the leasing of Bermuda and other British possessions in the Western Hemisphere to America. It is evident in the American-Canadian mutual defence agreement and, most recently, the Pacific accord reached among America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Anglo-American handshaking is a *fait accompli*, it is not an idle threat by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

"If Britain is forced to move its capital to Canada, there is not the slightest doubt that the control of Singapore and Hongkong will pass to America. One danger comes atop another, and future danger for Japan will increase rather than decrease, one may be sure.

"To weaken Britain is to strengthen America. There was a time when British and American interests tended to clash with each other. But it now seems that these two great countries are destined to become one and the same, as the result of Germany's pressure. It is clear as daylight that America is growing stronger and more vigorous by the hour, and that it may take over British territories and assets in East Asia if the need arises.

"Japan should not be intoxicated with such illusions as wresting British interests away purely in reliance on German strength, but instead must be determined to reckon with a danger that may descend on it at any hour. The only thing upon which Japan may safely rely is its own indomitable courage. A national policy should be fixed at this very moment, making known Japan's attitude clearly and definitely and setting forth plainly which countries are its friends and which its enemies. This is not only the safest way, but the only way to guide the nation to East Asiatic leadership."—Reuter.

New Type Plane Seen in Japan

Eight-Passenger Carrier Craft Expected

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

With a Y.800,000 subsidy from the Government, the Hitachi Aircraft Company is now engaged in the construction of a new type of Japan-made aeroplane known as the HT-3 Low-Winged Eight-Passenger Carrier.

This plane is expected to be completed early next year. Its chief features are said to be its high ceiling, its ability to take off after less than a 300-metre run, and its circular-cylindrical design.

The "Asahi" says the plane, when ready for ordinary service, will carry a crew of two, eight passengers and 260 pounds of freight or approximately 10,000 pounds in all.

Maximum speed will be 300 kilometres per hour (197.5 m.p.h.), while its cruising speed will average 250 k.p.h. (156.25 m.p.h.), with its range set at more than 1,200 kilometres, or 750 miles.

The HT-3 will be powered by two air-cooled motors, and will have retractible landing-gear. It will be of all-metal construction.—Havas.

Japanese Hot Spring Inns Reduce Rates

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

"In keeping with the spirit of the times," Japanese innkeepers at hot spring resorts have decided to reduce their rates by 20 per cent., the "Nichi Nichi" reports.

The newspaper also states that the Japan Federation of Innkeepers' Associations has issued an order forbidding geisha girls to entertain patrons in their establishments.—Havas.

Mexican Fishing Decree Blow to Japanese

New York, Sept. 23.

The "New York Times," in a special despatch received from Mexico City yesterday declared that an American-sponsored presidential decree has been promulgated in Mexico banning fishing activities in Mexican waters of all except membess of the Mexican Fishermen's Union. It was predicted here that the decree will deal a severe blow to the Japanese.—Domei.

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Correspondents in all parts of the world

FROM DAY TO DAY

MRS. W. J. Mockett and two children arrived yesterday from England via Canada.

MR. Poul Scheel, the Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul, is confined to the Country Hospital with a throat ailment. No visitors are permitted.

As a result of the heavy rain yesterday and the night before, several spots in the Western District were flooded and impassable for some hours.

BADLANDS witnessed a hold-up yesterday when a Chinese cyclist was stopped by two robbers, one of them armed, and relieved of his vehicle. No alarm was raised by the victim who valued his loss at $180.

THE Kiangsi Provincial Government has ordered the complete eradication of opium-smoking and trafficking by November 30, says the "National Herald." Offenders will be severely punished.

FRESH vegetables and other food were on Sunday sent in to the Chinese Soldiers' Internment Camp by the Council and at present all is quiet at the Camp, with every prospect that a complete settlement will be reached in a few days.

SEVEN armed robbers, two of whom were armed with pistols, escaped with a fair haul when they raided a Chinese dwelling at 753/19 Point Road at 6 a.m. yesterday. The bandits, brandishing their pistols, took $520 in money and property.

THERE will be a display of slow motion pictures representing some subjects taken with a very highly developed speed lens, for the library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the Rotary meeting on Thursday, at the Metropole Hotel, at 12.15 p.m.

MR. Tan Kah-kee, Chairman of the China Relief Association at Singapore and founder of the Chip Bee University in Fukien province, will contribute CN$2,000,000 to the pisciculture department of the university, the "National Herald" learns. He is expected to leave for Fukien shortly after he has completed his tour of inspection in Chekiang province, it is learned.

A BAMBOO shack of the Ma Ling Canned Goods Company at 119 Hungjao Road was completely destroyed by flames at 12.30 a.m. yesterday and firemen from the Bubbling Well fire station battled the flames for over twenty minutes. Strong wind made it hard to put the flames out and it was not until 2 a.m. that the firemen left the scene.

THE "Limbless" committee has been given a baby doll in basket by Mrs. Hutchin which is being raffled for the Limbless Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund. Tickets may be had from the following members of the committee: Mesdames O. G. R. Beynon, tel. 90166. J. J. Brooks, tel. 26328. K. Harrop tel. 70410. W. H. Train, tel. 22090. A. Sharp, tel. 76150. J. E. Monkman, tel 23429, J. E. Rankin tel 70410, Archie Sinclair, tel. 19008.

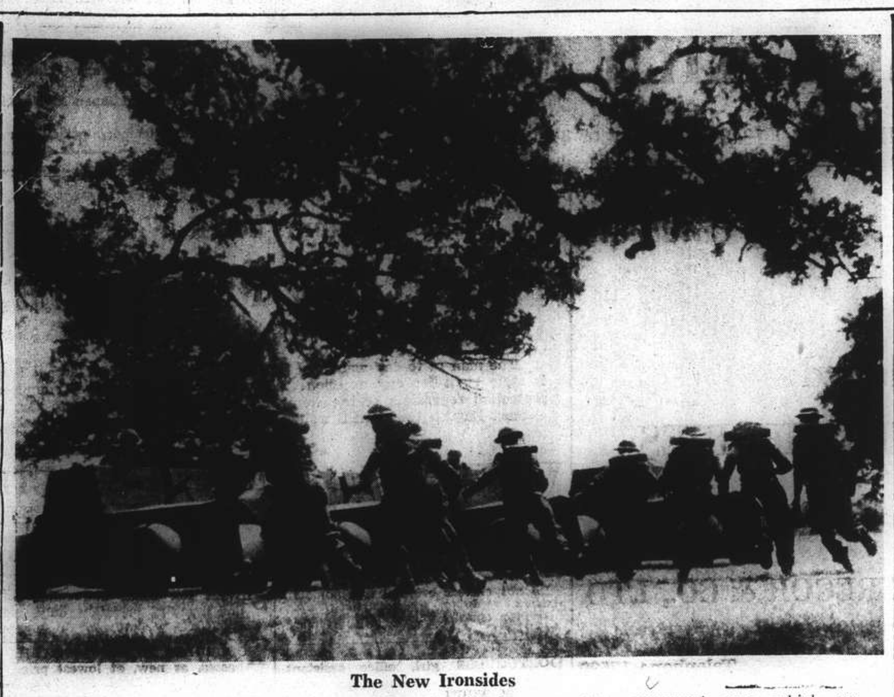
BRITISH Jewellers' Associations are discussing a standard wedding ring for war time, and are trying to decide on a maximum weight. A well-known jeweller commented "Women attach more importance to their wedding rings than to any jewellery, so it is difficult to make all rings the same weight. Some prefer light plain gold rings, some platinum or platinum-lined ones, some hand-engraved rings with orange blossom and a message, many other the heavy gold band."

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending September 21, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was—Foreigners 6 and Chinese 213. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, dysentery and tuberculosis one each. Chinese, tuberculosis 20; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 15; dysentery 11; pneumonia 4; beri-beri 2 and puerperal fever, rabies, typhus fever, septicaemia one each.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight September 21, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement was—Foreigners 15 and Chinese 590. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 2 and amoebic dysentery, bacillary dysentery, beri-beri one each. Chinese tuberculosis 36; typhoid fever 24; dysentery 19; beri-beri 5; cholera 3; measles 2 and diphtheria, paratyphoid fever, influenza, typhus fever, relapsing fever, rabies one each.

THE first meeting of the American Association of University Women will be held on October 3, at the Y.W.C.A. on Bubbling Well Road. (new entrance is at 323 Moulmein Road). Tea will be served at four o'clock and the meeting will begin at 4.45. The speaker will be the distinguished woman educator, Professor Winifred Cullis of London and Cambridge. Dr. Cullis was one of the founders, and at one time the president of the International Federation of University Women. She holds honorary degrees from several institutions and is active on important British and international committees. Graduates of American colleges are welcome.

A NEW enterprise to be known as the Overseas Chinese Reconstruction Corporation, capitalized at CN$50,000,000 is to be formed shortly with a view to developing various branches of industry in Fukien province, states a message from Foochow to the "National Herald." The sponsors of the company include Messrs. Aw Boon Haw (Hu Wen-hu), Tseng Yu-shu, Huang Hanliang, Tai Kuei-seng, Kang Fei-po, Chen Po-cheng and other oversea Chinese industrialists and financiers. The sum of CN$13 000,000 has already been subscribed and the remaining shares are expected to be sold by the end of this year to Chinese in the Philippine Islands, it is stated. As soon as all subscriptions have been paid, a meeting of the preparatory committee will be called to inaugurate the new corporation, the "National Herald" concludes.



The New Ironsides

A famous cavalry regiment has been equipped with these new-type armoured cars, which are capable of negotiating the roughest country. Here are the crews answering the call of "Action Front."

Collapse of France—"Fifth Column" Masterpiece

France Demoralized When Hitler Chose Moment for Italy to Enter War; Fuhrer's Amazing Prophecies

THE masterpiece of the "Fifth Column" was unquestionably the French debacle. Here everything that Hitler had promised came to pass with almost mathematical precision.

He did not strike until he was in touch with certain important Frenchmen, who were ready to treat with him. He needed but one swift blow. He terrified the soldiers by his noise-making engines, he demoralized the officers by the surprise and power of his attacks, he bewildered the generals by the daring of his strategic conceptions, he troubled the entire population by his radio propaganda that insisted that France was being betrayed by Britain and by the French "war-mongers." He spread horrible rumours through villages, issued fearsome reports by wireless, and then, when the populations had congested the roads in their flight, machine-gunned them to heighten their panic.

Meanwhile, his agents within France, presumably by clandestine wireless senders, kept him informed of what was going on and he could thus choose the precise moment for Italy's entrance into the war when French disarray was at its climax. As a result France was not only beaten far more thoroughly and far more easily than Poland, but, unlike Poland, France cracked morally as well and a new set of leaders sought to purchase the German's mercy, if not his respect, by submission to France's conquerors.

A Low Ebb

Admittedly this could not have been accomplished save during a low ebb in French history. The French masses were increasingly materialistic. Capital and labour were at loggerheads, the former remembering the experiments of the Popular Front government of 1936-37, the latter resentful of the attempted Fascist coup d'etat in 1934 and the unpunished "Cagoulard" Fascist conspiracy later. Moreover, the peculiar French form of parliamentary government was creaking and the bulk of the people had lost nearly all faith in their leaders.

This enabled Hitler (and Mussolini as well) to keep up propaganda pressure, often through the Communists, and prevent the output in the armament industries from ever reaching a satisfactory level.

The crucial test justified all Hitler's efforts: When the French soldiers had a chance of fighting on equal terms, they fought fairly well; when nothing but heroism could have made up for superior German equipment, the French infantry, repeatedly deserted by their officers, melted away.

What happened to the French officers? Simply this: for the most part they had ceased to believe in freedom, democracy or any of the slogans which alone could galvanize the entire country.

Beautiful Women

While not exactly pro-Fascist (and certainly not pro-German), they were hostile to the Third Republic; many had come to believe that an authoritarian regime like that of Italy and Germany was really preferable. It would, they thought, save the position of the privileged classes; and really save France from the disagreeable necessity of defending itself. If there was to be a war, then let it be against the Bolsheviks. In other words, at least half and perhaps the majority of influential French citizens had come to believe what Hitler wanted them to believe.

How had Hitler accomplished this? By patient activity. For years his agents in France, Friedrich, Sieburg the author, Otto Abetz, "pro-French" consuls like Nolde, many others, had "worked" the French leaders. When necessary they were assisted by beautiful women; The Baroness von Einem, the Princess von Hohenlohe and others of lesser brilliance.

They "got in" with certain of those leading French women who, at the moment of defeat, exercised such a devastating influence on certain French statesmen. They went everywhere, saw everybody, came to know everything, dipped into French politics through scandalously venal French newspapers. To the weak and the cynical they preached defeatism; to the unsuccessful, hatred of the Jew; to all the possibility of living on good terms with Germany, if only France would break relations with the Bolsheviks and "money minded" Britain, cease meddling in central and eastern Europe and propitiate the Italians by the gift of some "unimportant" French territories.

"Talked Big, Did Little"

For years this sort of thing went on more or less in broad daylight. During the appeasement period the Germans were actually aided by certain members of the British Embassy in Paris.

Not until two months before the outbreak of the war did anyone dare to take action against the numerous German agents—and then the vacillating Daladier talked big and did little.

A hesitant officer class brought about sure defeat for the Army: the Army's defeat frightened the Army leaders lest the soldiers seek scapegoats among the generals. And a majority of cynical and cowardly politicians rushed their country into one of the most contemptible surrenders on record. Just as Adolf Hitler had said they would.

What of Hitler's "Fifth Column" in Great Britain? Short of the supreme test, it is impossible to say for sure. What is evident is that during the appeasement period, the Germans spun a web of friendship for Nazi Germany among the more gullible or dissatisfied members of the ruling class.

It is obviously a triumph in so proud a country as Britain to have created even so weak a satellite part as the British Union of Fascists. Organizations like The Link, the Anglo-German Fellowship, the Christian Fellowship, duped any number of highly placed Englishmen.

Female members of British society were induced to look kindly upon Hitler's aims by the flattering attention of handsome young German aristocrats. British visitors to Germany never lacked congenial guides.

Ramsay's Arrest

The fact that the British police found it necessary to arrest a member of Parliament, Captain Ramsay, on the charge of having transmitted to the German Legation at Dublin treasonable information given him by Tyler Kent, cypher clerk at the American Embassy in London; would seem to show that some of the many finely spun threads from Berlin to London still remain. One hears hints of a persistent "pro-Germanism" in the London city.

But it must be stated emphatically that the vast majority of the British unlike the French, underwent radical change of heart after it became apparent that Hitler had duped Chamberlain at Munich, although there were still appeasers ready to try to bribe the Nazis to be good with a Hudson-Wohlthat plan for economic concessions to Germany. Moreover, with British patriotism at the white heat of today under threat of imminent invasion, the fate of confessed "fifth Columnists" in Britain would be short and unenviable.

Agents Jailed

This time the British police were prepared for the war. At the opening of hostilities they jailed some 400 of the best German agents. Later raids tended to show that the backbone of the organization was broken then. The involuntary confinement of over a thousand Britishers, mostly followers of Mosley, further cleared the air.

All in all, foreigners in Britain have the impression that the several branches of the competent British police are masters of the situation, and that the British soul was never really tainted by Nazi propaganda. Everyone listens to Lord Haw Haw but his words arouse more laughter than belief. A nation that faces mortal peril with the grim joke: "Well, at least Britain has reached the finals!" seems sound.

Nonetheless, many foreigners believe that if the worst should happen and an invasion of Britain occur, some positive and hitherto unrevealed fruits of Hitler's propaganda would appear in the shape of a not entirely insignificant British "Fifth Column" which like the French, would find numerous reasons why Britain should rather "come to terms" with Hitler than continue single-handed a desperate struggle the outcome of which is bound to contain some social change. Whether such a "Fifth Column" could as in France come to supreme power is quite another story.—United Press.

Daladier Taken to Riom, Seat of Court

Vichy, Sept. 23.

M. Edouard Daladier, Premier of France when war was declared in September last year, was taken yesterday from Chateau Chazeron, where he has been under surveillance, to Riom, seat of the Supreme Court of Justice.—Havas.

Orchestra Season To Open Oct. 13

Series Tickets Being Arranged; Prices to Be Raised Due to Costs

The Municipal Orchestra and Band Committee has formulated a very full and attractive programme of orchestra concerts for the coming winter season of performances of the Municipal Orchestra. As in previous years, the Lyceum Theatre has been engaged for the performances of the orchestra and performances will be rendered throughout the winter season regularly every Sunday commencing as usual at 5.15 p.m.

The first concert of the season will be held on Sunday, October 13, and the season will terminate with a concert on the last Sunday in May, i.e. May 25, 1941. The winter concert season will therefore consist of thirty-two Sunday symphony concerts and one extra special concert which will take place on Easter Sunday, April 13.

Commensurate with the increasing cost of rendering performances of the orchestra, the Council has found it necessary to increase the admission prices for the winter concert season. The increased prices will be $5 and $4 for the balcony and $2.50, $1.50 and $1 for the stalls, all prices including tax.

Series-Tickets Arranged

Special arrangements for the sale of series-tickets are being made, which are available for balcony seats and highest-priced stall seats Persons purchasing tickets for any series of concerts will be granted the privilege of retaining their chosen seats. The number of concerts during the whole of the winter season being 32, for the purpose of the sale of series-tickets the season will be divided into four successive series of eight concerts each. The first series of eight concerts will comprise the concerts from October 13 to December 1.

The date of the first concert of each series will be advertised at least one week in advance, in order that persons who were too late to buy tickets for the series in progress, may have the opportunity to book their seats and purchase their ticket for the new series. No series-tickets can be issued for part of a series. A seat occupied under a ticket issued for one series of eight concerts can be retained for the subsequent series upon application being made for reservation of the same seat.

For the sale exclusively of series-tickets for the first eight concerts booking will be open at Moutrie's and the Lyceum Theatre from Tuesday, October 1, to Tuesday, October 8, inclusive. Thereafter, booking for single tickets will also be open.

Man Said Killed By Brother

Sequel to Strangling of Chinese Accountant in Shanghai Hotel

That the Settlement police are working on the theory that the man, who was found strangled to death in a room in the Great China Hotel in Yu Ya Ching Road a month ago, was murdered by none other than his younger brother was revealed yesterday in the First Special District Court when Chon Shiu-teh, 18-year old brother of the deceased was brought before the court on a writ of detention together with four other persons including a member of a girl guide society.

The victim, Chou Shin-tseng, late accountant of two Customs brokers in Rue du Consulat, it will be recalled, was found strangled to death in the hotel on August 24. The crime baffled the police because no clues were found until very recently and no one has ever suspected that the job was done by Chou's younger brother.

It was revealed by the prosecution in court that the accused brother has been a habitual gambler, whose requests for loans were repeatedly turned down by his elder brother. Angered by the refusal, he connived with the other accused including the guide society girl, said to be a common law wife of one of the accused men, in plotting the murder of his elder brother.

Girl's Important Part

He invited his elder brother to the hotel after seeing a picture in a Chinese theatre and there plenty of wine was served. The elder brother became drunk and was strangled to death without being able to offer any resistance. He was robbed of his keys which enabled the gang to open a safe and to enrich themselves suddenly by U.S.$580 and a cheque for $2,600.

The guide society girl, Miss Wang Shiu-ling, who was alleged to have played a very important part in luring the deceased to drink wine was later warned against letting out information about the matter, but somehow or other Louza police obtained valuable clues which led them to make two raids in the French Concession on Sunday, resulting in the accused brother and his alleged accomplices being arrested.

It is learned that one of the men involved in the crime has fled to an outport. The accused younger brother was alleged to have confessed at the police station to having murdered the man. He was further alleged to have explained that except $200, which he gambled away, the rest of the stolen money had been carried away by the man who is still at large. One of the detained men tried to commit suicide, but the attempt was frustrated by the police.

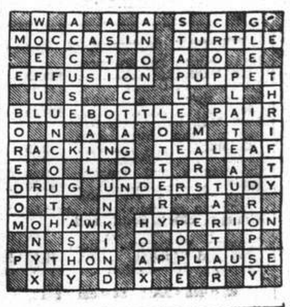
North China Delegate Back From Changchun

Peiping, Sept. 23.

Sung Chieh, Director of the Culture and Education Department of the Sin Min Hui, will return from the Changchun plenary session of the Concordia Club toward the end of the month, the "Sin Min Pao" reports.

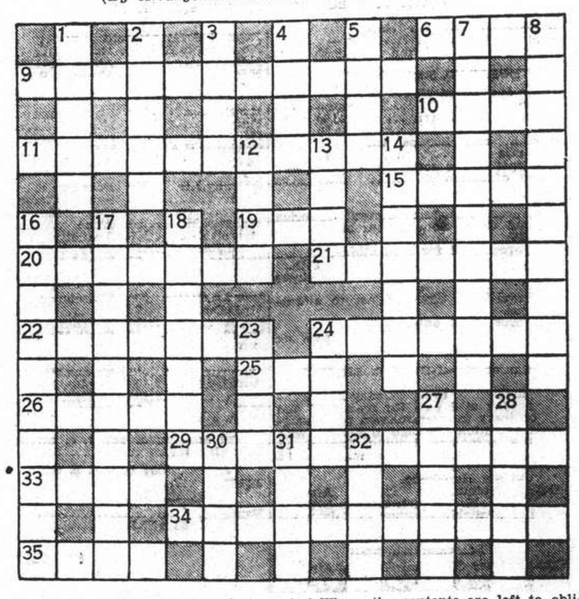
Mr. Sung was appointed the North China representative at the Concordia conference held on Saturday.—Havas.

SOLUTION OF CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 302



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 303

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

6 This ford is found in Yorkshire
9 This does not necessarily mean a short stay nowadays (two words)
10 Precious stone
11 Does this bit of paving get its name because it gives the shoemaker work?
15 A brush may be made from this
19 Stands for a great line
20 Reckoned, not guaranteed, and put in a certain plant
21 An iron horse as it were
22 Punishment of old that Tommy does not object to
24 A protection against hostile surprises
25 Quadruped
26 If not a poet at any rate a writer at the breakfast table
29 Arrangement that might be bent
33 Is this a methodical kind of ox?
34 Popular gambles
35 Ham's close relation

DOWN

1 One might expect this flower to spin if its head were cut off
2 Where the contents are left to oblivion
3 The bug-bear in many a fairy tale
4 The substance of any matter
5 Distinctly a warm spot
7 The making of amends
8 Intended
12 "Deceived," as one might be in one's old age
13 Much the same as 5 down
14 All of this grass might be to spare
16 Associated with a skull
17 Value
18 Just send round a gratuity to make up the salary
23 "The Justice....full of wise—and modern instances" ("As You Like It")
24 The card-player would have a game if this capital were disturbed
27 "Greatly to find quarrel in a—when honour's at the stake" ("Hamlet")
28 Suitable game to play by the fireside
30 One of the U.S.A.
31 If there were art in these dishes you would have entertainments
32 Part of window almost all made of wood

Rooms with Board

WELL-FURNISHED room with verandah, private bath, steamheat, with or without board. Suitable for bachelor or couple. 117 Rue Massenet. -4656

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -4674

COUPLE desire find desirable accommodation with full board, 2½ rooms, separate bath, in private family; excellent cuisine. 370/2 Cardinal Mercier. -4640

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TELEPHONE 72245

"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully by an English newspaper in Kobe The Japan Chronicle . . on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers, The Japan Chronicle gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"The Japan Chronicle"
DAILY AND WEEKLY
Head Office: 65 Naniwa Machi, Kobe

Educational

Teachers and pupils of music, languages, business studies, radio, general schools, motor driving and many other subjects may meet each other to their mutual advantage through our Classified Columns.

Rooms Without Board

FURNISHED room without board. Centrally located. Lane 108, House 9 Moulmein Road, telephone 30983. For single person only. No refugees, please. -4661

FURNISHED room to let in apartment for a single person. No refugee. French Concession. Telephone 74961. -4645

FURNISHED room, all conveniences, for 1-2 people (use of kitchen). 280/41 Route Ferguson. -4642

FURNISHED room in apartment, centre French Concession, in a small family. Breakfast optional. Telephone 74961. -4644

ROOMS to let, 909 Yu Yuen Road, Apartment 22. -4653

CENTRALLY located three-roomed flat, bathroom, kitchen, verandahs, to let in private house, for gentlemen only. Box 2552, NCDN. -4664

LARGE, furnished, southfacing room. Quiet district. 88 Route Paul Henry. -4572

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FOR SALE, large, unoccupied, English-style house with heating and modern conveniences and garden, in western residential section French Concession, measuring over three mow, price US$12,000. Bona-fide offers address to Box 2326, NCDN. No brokers. -4684

25 mow land off Hungjao Road (near Blind School), with entrance on public road for sale. Price reasonable. Address Box 2549, NCDN. -4656

BUBBLING Well, property for sale, US$40,000, annual income over 3 per cent. No brokers. For further particulars, address Box 2548, NCDN. -4655

NEWLY built house, best location Hongkew, 15 rooms, 6 kitchens, 6 bathrooms, 6 lavatories, on favourable terms. Box 2465, NCDN. -4576

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before September 28, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 1264, 1643, 1751, 1766, 1814, 1831, 1848, 1892, 1906, 1919, 1926, 1928, 1945, 1969, 1981, 2019, 2028, 2042, 2053, 2057, 2062, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2103, 2106, 2108, 2212, 2213, 2238, 2284, 2317.

Furnished Apartments

LEAVING Shanghai, apartment for sale: two big, furnished rooms, comfortable, centre Avenue Joffre. Apply Post Office Box 4002. -4641

TO LET, furnished rooms and one/two-roomed, furnished apartments. Apply Gal Co., 185A Route Vallon, telephone 70664. -4683

THREE-ROOMED apartment, Route Ferguson, rent $250. Furniture, key-money US$350. Address Box 2543, NCDN -4645

FURNISHED or unfurnished flat, two rooms bathroom with hot, cold water steamheating. Rue Bourgeat in detached private house. Box 2533, NCDN. -4529

Unfurnished Apartments

TO LET: one and two-roomed flat, each bath, kitchen, available at once No key-money. Apply General Investment Co. -4682

TWO-ROOMED flat, kitchen, bathroom, boxroom, French Concession. No key-money. Rent $135. Box 2557, NCDN. 11119

DESIRABLE three-roomed flat with servants' room. Centre Concession. Reasonable terms. Shanghai Realty Co. -4662

ONE-ROOMED, modern flat to let, bath kitchen, garage, near Seymour. Unfurnished. Available October 15. No agents. Address Box 2545, NCDN. -4647

TWO-ROOMED flat, kitchen, bath. Brenan Road, Lane 35G, House 4 near Jessfield Park. -4655

TO LET large, three-room flats, US$48 state nationality, telephone number Address Box 2538, NCDN. -4650

WILL exchange four-roomed apartment in good apartment building in best residential part of French Concession, for a detached house of six-eight rooms with garden. Room 713, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 11095

152 Route Destelan. Three roomed apartments available with bathroom and kitchen, for immediate occupation. Rental $325, per month including hot and cold water and taxes For further particulars apply Palmer & Turner Property Office, 17 Canton Road Telephone 15100. 11067

TWO-roomed flat, kitchen, bathroom, w.c., for immediate occupation. Newly built house, best location Hongkew. No keymoney. Reasonable rent. 609/3 East Seward Road. -4476

THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Classified Advertisement Order Form

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Heading .....
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Educational

FOREIGN YMCA, French classes starting Tuesday, October 1, 6 p.m. Apply Educational Office, telephone 92250. -4643

SPANISH teacher required for class of students of high school age. Reply with all particulars to Box 2489, NCDN. -4526

WANTED, qualified teacher for German and piano lessons at pupil's home. Address Box 2504, NCDN. -4552

GENTLEMAN requires French lessons (Berlitz method) during tiffin hours, at teacher's home. Address Box 2505, NCDN. -4553

SCHOOL of Applied Art, 204/206 Edinburgh Road, corner of Avenue Haig. Classes in drawing, painting, advertising, fashion drawing, handweaving, sculpture, evening-life-classes, children class, etc. Under the direction of Mr. Schiff. For information Telephone 23287 before 11 a.m. -3825

LADY teacher gives lessons in English. Box 2514, NCDN. -4578

DRAWING and painting lessons. Consultation 5-7 p.m. M. Kitchiquin, 10 Avenue Dubail. -4166

CONCERT pianist, Italian school, gives lessons. Beginners and advanced pupils. Telephone 23555 or Box 2499, NCDN. -4644

YOU can learn to draw and paint after short period. Lessons in fine and applied arts given by famous artist at own studio. Max Heiman, House 30, Passage 80, Route Kauffman. 11287

PHOTOGRAPHIC lessons for amateurs at own or pupil's home by expert photo-teacher. Distinctive medal 1937. Box 2222, NCDN. -4068

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting English, commercial correspondence, bookkeeping, coding, filing. Students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney. Steno-Typist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road. 10988

FRENCH by qualified gentleman-teacher, special method for beginners; speaking, writing within short period. Box 2430, NCDN. -4423

HANDWRITING lessons, also for beginners and for improving bad handwriting, given by experienced teacher. Box 2414, NCDN. -4395

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Dependable. Day/evening. Shorthand, typewriting, English. 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 11048

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED, small dog's kennel, suitable cocker spaniel. Telephone 77609. -4685

SET of tennis screens or stop nets, for double court. Replies to Box 2562, NCDN. 11420

WANTED, good quality bedroom suite, also sitting-room suite. Must be in first-class condition. State price. Address Box 2540, NCDN. -4653

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. 125 Kiaochow Road, House 7. Telephone 24663, Mr. Engel. -4542

WANTED, sixteen bore, double-barrel shotgun of excellent quality, preferably German make. Please state price, condition and general description in reply Box 2470, NCDN. -4494

ADVERTISER buys men's, ladies', children's used garments, shoes, underwear, wallets, trunks, bedding, napery, household implements of every description, carpets, everything of any use, even in damaged condition. Box 2392, NCDN. -4354

AIR-BRUSH spray, complete, wanted for artist's work. Must be in good condition. Full particulars to Box 2404, NCDN. 11356

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

YOUNG Chinese man gives massage to gentlemen. Fee $5 each time. Speaks English. Best references. Telephone 71668, 9-12 noon, 3-8 p.m., Mr. King, 735/11/11 Avenue Joffre. -4680

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30, Second Floor. 11037

ALICE, 360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2. Massage. -4194

Office Cars

WANTED, daily seat in car to and from Boys Cathedral School, morning, noon and evening, from Avenue Joffre/Avenue Foch or thereabouts. Reply Box 2544, NCDN. -4649

Animals

GOOD home wanted for small male puppy, smooth-haired, white and tan, very affectionate and clean. Telephone 70586, 75 Route Mayen. -4657

LOST, short-haired brown bitch, name Rosie. Reward. Gaby, 362 Roi Albert. -4576

EXCELLENT home offered to Boston bull terrier, bitch. Will purchase. Heinzerling, telephone 77420. 11404

Offices, Shops, Godowns

TO LET: office with telephone, Bund district. Apply General Investment Co. -4652

WANTED workroom premises, one or two rooms, ground floor. Western district, near Great Western Road, French or Settlement. 456 Seymour Road, ask Mr. Weitz. -4663

DOCTOR'S office to let, half-day (mornings) furnished, 45 Denis Apartments, 770 Bubbling Well Road. Early application desirable. 33837. 11416

WANTED, a building suitable for machine shop/factory in any part of Shanghai. Partially damaged or dilapidated building will also do. 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Room 713. 11395

Unfurnished Houses

ATTRACTIVE residence (detached). Seven rooms, three bathrooms, best, quiet part Avenue Joffre. Central heating, garden, garage. Rent $260 for long lease, available October 1. US$1,000 including one year's rent, redecoration, installation telephone, gas. No brokers. Box 2550, NCDN. -4687

LARGE house and garden available in the western district, 8 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Apply The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 11127

More Classified Ads, Overleaf

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1940 (23rd day of 8th moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

The small low centres have joined forming a deeper depression which will cross the Eastern Sea. Fine to cloudy weather and variable breezes in the North and over the Yellow Sea. Fresh cyclonic circulation and rain between the Yangtze Mouth and Kiusiu. Overcast with Southerly to South-Westerly winds to the North of Formosa. Rainy or misty with wind veering to the North-West over the Yangtze Valley.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 63.0 max. 73.0	min. 60.8 max. 76.8
,, same date last year	min. 59.5 max. 83.0	min. 55.2 max. 82.9

Rainfall: 4.83

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Sept. 27, at 11 a.m. for registered and at noon for ordinary due San Francisco on Oct. 8. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

Imperial Airways (H'kong, Bangkok, S. Africa, Australia) per steamer on Sept. 25, at 1 p.m. for registered and at 2 p.m. for ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 3 p.m.

Next steamership mails for America and Europe: Sept. 24, Oct. 6, 1940.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
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Hongkong and Macao	,,	55
Postal Union Countries	,,	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
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Postal Union Countries	,,	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Announcements of Births, etc., in this column, $10 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $3 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

DEATH

FOSTER HALL.—Killed in action, Commander CECIL FOSTER HALL, R.N. -4671

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Dr. and Mrs. E. G. GAUNTLETT
368 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Telephone 21583 11430

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

24 First P. & O. steamer to Calcutta (1842)
24 Yellow River banks burst (1892)

The Consul General for Denmark and Senior Consul, Mr. POUL SCHEEL, is for the time being confined to the Country Hospital, suffering from a throat ailment. No visitors are allowed. 11421

I Anledning af Hans Majestæt Kongens 70 Aars Fødselsdag vil Danske være velkomne hos den danske Gesandt Torsdag den 26. September K1.5-7 i Cathay Mansions, Rue Cardinal Mercier.

Indbydelser er udsendt gennem Det Danske Samfund i Shanghai. Denske, der ikke maatte have modtaget en saadan, indbydes herved venligst til at komme til Stede. 11422

NOTIFICATION No. 5317.

Dancing Saloon

The issue of a Dancing Saloon Licence in favour of Mr. Chang Kung Da of 38 Lloyd Road in respect of the premises No. 678 Hankow Road is under consideration and any objection thereto must be submitted in writing to the undersigned before 12 noon on Monday, September 30, 1940.

By order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, September 23, 1940. 11431

AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS, FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

7% PREFERRED STOCK

The regular dividend of Three and One-Half Per Centum (3½%), or Tls. 3.50, per share, for the half-year ending September 30, 1940, on this corporation's Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, will be paid to the holders of such stock as registered on the books of the corporation September 30, 1940. This dividend will be paid in Chinese National Currency, conversion to be effected at the official rate of Tls. 0.715 equals One Chinese National Dollar.

The books of the corporation will be closed from September 27 to 30, 1940, both days inclusive, to all transfers of Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock. Dividend checks will be dispatched September 30, 1940.

KENNETH LOCK,
Assistant Secretary 11417

ATTENTION EXPORTERS

We are manufacturing some very novel models in

HAND-MADE RAYON HANDBAGS and BELTS

for ladies' wear which are already much in demand in the United States and other oversea markets. If interested, please communicate with Box 2542, NCDN, or telephone 51212. -4693

FOR

ROCK BOTTOM ECONOMY

FORD TRUCKS

(available in various wheelbase lengths).

BILLS MOTORS

Federal Inc. U.S.A.

615 Avenue Foch, Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

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BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIENTSIN

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION No. 22/40

VACANCY FOR NURSE

The British Municipal Council, Tientsin, invites applications from ladies of British Nationality for the position of nurse in its Municipal Hospitals.

The salary will be $225 per month with board, lodging and uniform allowance, plus such temporary special allowance as the Council may grant from time to time. At present the Temporary Special Allowance is 30 per cent. on the above figure of $225.

The successful candidate will be on probation for the first six months of her service and, at the end of that time, should her work and conduct have proven satisfactory, she will be offered a contract in accordance with the conditions of the Council's Staff Service Regulations.

The contract will entitle the employee to participate in the benefits of the Superannuation Fund, Long Leave with salary and passage-money, etc., as provided for in the above-mentioned Regulations.

The successful applicant must pass a satisfactory examination as to physical fitness by the Council's Medical Health Officers on arrival in Tientsin.

Applicants must be fully trained nurses with Surgical and Obstetrical experience, accustomed to the routine of a General Hospital.

Applications, accompanied by copies of diplomas and testimonials, and "curriculum vitae" must be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned not later than October 22, 1940.

By Order,

H. F. BARNES,
Secretary and Engineer.

COUNCIL ROOM,
Tientsin, September 14, 1940. 11355

NOTICE

For sale: well established

KIDDY SHOP

in central location
Owner leaving Shanghai
For particulars write Box 2539, NCDN. -4692

NOTICE

P. J. MacKellar is no longer employed by this Company as from September 19, 1940.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC. 11411

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

REUBEN JULIAN

has resigned his seat on this Exchange, and

YUAN-LIANG YANG

has been duly elected a member of this Exchange.

E. H. PARROTT,
Secretary.

Shanghai, September 23, 1940. 11429

U. B. ORDER BEER DEPT. 30087 11087

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who rendered "ultra vires" as "supermen" and "Corps Diplomatique" as "shamming dead" did not pass with honours. If allowed to live to grow up he certainly would have protected himself by a reliable PERSONAL ACCIDENT POLICY.

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LONDON STILL CALLS

for help for Air Raid Victims.

Since sending £2500 on September 11, to the Lord Mayor's Fund for Air Raid Relief the Central British War Fund has collected about £900 in Sterling and Dollar contributions.

Another week remains to make

SHANGHAI'S ANSWER . . .

on October 1, worthy of the generosity of Shanghailanders.

Send your Air Raid Relief donation to Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o H. & S. Bank.

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(Holder of Swiss Government Diploma)

All work personally done by E. TOBLER, 153 Nanking Road 4th floor. Telephone 12160 -4668

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For a cool sleep get a DUNLOPILLO Mattress and Pillow. Ideal for bed-ridden and sick people.

Also in stock:—cushions of every type for office chairs and your house.

TRY ONE—There is no other way of realizing their unique qualities.

Limited stocks being sold at 50% below present costs. Samples on approval—money returned if not satisfied.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (CHINA) LTD.

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"WHO'S WHO IN SHANGHAI!"

No office can function properly without the aid of the Shanghai Directory, for its pages contain easy and immediate reference to Firms, Residences, Agencies, Telephone Numbers, Events and Who's Who.

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(with Map of Shanghai $18)

Publishers:

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.

17 The Bund Telephone 11055

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R. A. KREULEN, *General Representatives.*

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2nd Floor, Continental Bank Building, 113 Kiukiang Road
Telephone 12867 (3 lines)

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Sept. 22 16.00	Sept. 22 21.00	Sept. 23 4.00	Sept. 23 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.92	29.90	29.75	29.78
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.08	—0.15	—0.26	—0.22
at 32 F. (,, ,, 12 hrs.)	—0.09	—0.10	—0.17	—0.12
Wind (direction)	NE	ESE	SE	SW
,, (miles per hour)	17.5	18.1	8.7	5.0
Temperature (Fahr.)	67.8°	61.3°	69.3°	69.8°
Humidity (per cent)	93	94	99	94
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall (inches)	0.06	0.94	1.38	0.30

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 22	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.96	—0.06	29.95
Temp. min. 64.8° Max. 74.°8	69.8°	—2.6°	70.9°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.41	2.24	37.53

Time and Tide	24/9	25/9	26/9	27/9	28/9	29/9	30/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.43	5.44	5.44	5.45	5.45	5.46	5.47
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.48	17.47	17.46	17.45	17.44	17.42	17.41
Moon rises at Shanghai	22.56	23.50	—	0.49	1.51	2.55	4.02
Moon sets at Shanghai	12.05	12.55	13.44	14.31	15.17	16.01	16.45
Flood makes Shai. (day)	13.58	16.10	17.41	7.34	7.56	8.42	9.14
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	7.10	7.38	10.41	11.24	14.01	14.35	14.55
H. W. W'sung Bar (day)	16.07	18.18	7.05	8.34	9.38	10.29	11.10
Ht. above LLW. (eet)	7.30	6.02	5.45	6.78	7.90	8.88	9.70

The above are zone times. Daylight saving time is one hour later.

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 22nd:—Unsteady pressures over China and Japan. Fine to cloudy weather with south-easterly to south-westerly winds in the north and over the Yellow Sea: with variable breezes over the Eastern Sea. Overcast and rainy with variable winds in the Yangtze Valley.

State on the morning of the 23rd:—Light anticyclone over Japan. Unsteady pressures over China. Several small low centres are advancing east or east-north-eastward from Kiangsi to Kiusiu.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, September 24. *Reg. Ord*

Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Amoy Swatow and Canton	*20.00	8.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China S.S. India and Suez (via Colombo)	8.15	9.30
Hongkong and Canton	9.00	9.30
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Amoy	11.30	12.00
U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific	AX14.00	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
Tsingtao Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	19.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

WEDNESDAY, September 25.

Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China Manila S.S. Ceylon India and Suez (via Colombo)	BX12.30	14.00
Hongkong and Canton	X 13.30	14.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong	CX —	—
Hongkong and Haiphon	X 19.30	20.00

THURSDAY, September 26.

Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Nantung	14.30	15.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

* The night before
A Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 12.00 on 24th.
B Parcel mail for S.S., F.M.S., Ceylon and India, closes at 12.00 on 25th.
C Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 25th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on October 5, 1940.

Canton-Hanoi-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton on Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per available steamer to Saigon via Hongkong.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Via S.H.N.R. 1.30 p.m.; for Sungkiang and Hangchow 1.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.

~~North Pinghan and Lunghai~~ Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains, (for time of closing, see above).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

(Continued from Yesterday)

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

DONATIONS

Collection at Intercession Service Peking Embassy Chapel	200
A.E.C., R.L.E., and C.H.M.	200
Monday Mahjongg	13
Sullivan,Mr/Mrs. and family	50
Thomas,Mr/Mrs.R.A.	50
Pott,Mrs.Emily G.	100
Abraham,Mrs.R.D.	25
Abraham,Izaah	50
Abraham,Mrs.R.D.	100
Abraham,MissAziza	100
Beckett and girl friend	50
With thumbs up from a German	10
Bridge Players—The Shanghai Club	188
Proceeds of a Raffle held by the Shanghai Cricket Club in July	1,000
Glanville,Mr/Mrs.S.	40
Blake,Miss E.M.	50
Une Française	100
Additional Contribution Elizabeth, Marcia, and Josette Birthday Party	20
Knatty Knitters Klub Raffle	203
Gudzenko,Miss Victoria	5
Alexander,Miss A.S.M.	300
Members of the Shanghai Engineer's Club	17
Gasoigne,Mrs.Sylvia	136
Mrs.R.R.Hutcheon'sRaffle	583
Reynell,Mr/Mrs.Harold	1,000
Newton,Mrs.E.M.	50
Massey,P.W.	75
N.P.	50
Kale,Mrs.Grace	10
Stevens,W.R.M.	350
R.F.S.	100
Duty	5
Hermfred	50
Crickmer,H.A.	100
Levy,Miss S.	5
Shellswell,R.	20
O'Grady,J.H.	100
Anon	250
D.R.	50
Mehta,N.M.	50
Merrett,E.L.	260
Ward,John	20
Robjean	25
Wallace,Gavin	50
Elliston &Co.	100
Baird,A.Gidley	200
Mr.D.Dudnik	20
No. 61	20
No. 13	25
O'Hara,Dr.W.E.	500
TennisBet	5
Clapham	10
Buckley,E.R.	100
Anon	250
M.W.	50
Finch,A.P.	100
Abraham,D.E.J.	50
Abraham,R.D.	50
Abraham,E.	20
E.M.H.	300
Anonymous	20
Miles,W.	200
South Devonian	350
H.C.	70
Johnson,A.E.	100
Hunt,Mrs.G.	30
Beer Mrs.T.	15
Syms,C.Victor	50
Owen,S.R.	100
Anon	100
Teakettle	10
Roxy	3
Toeg,I.A.	154
O.P.	300
Une Française	100
Whitelaw,A.	50
195	280
Merriles,A.H.	75
Booth,Mrs.F.N.	30
Anon	100
L.A.B.	100
Malone,Miss M.	30
Woolley,H.G.	100
Stott,H.	30
Anon	1,000
Anon	600
IN MEMORY OF MR. J. O. TATTUM	
Saker,Mrs.R.M.	20
IN MEMORY OF MR. E. THAMS	
J.H.U.	50
IN MEMORY OF MR. R. C. AIERS	
Baxter,R.	10
Russell,Mr/Mrs.W.J.	50
	$1,183,092

STERLING

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS		
Balance Brought Forward		£29,397.13. 7
British Community at Nanking		35. 0. 0
Kathleen	1.10. 0	Anon 2. 0. 0
DONATIONS		
Dumbarton,Mr/Mrs.G.F.		5. 0. 0
Burns,Mrs.W.S.		10. 0. 0
Mann,Miss L.A.E.		4. 0. 0
Ross,Mrs.D.B.		1. 0. 0
Broadmead,P.M.		100. 0. 0
Hayter,Mrs.W.G.		10. 0. 0
Gardener,H.F.B.		5. 0. 0
Dong	1. 0. 0	Banham,H.G. 1. 0. 0
Colman,P.C.	10. 0. 0	H.H.F. 10. 0. 0
Scott,W.C.	10. 0. 0	
Reoch,Allan	5.15. 3	£20,608.18.10

St. Joseph's Convent

IN MEMORY OF TONY OLIVER	
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allan	$25
Mrs. Leonard Corner	10

I. C. Milk Fund

Morris I. Soulevich	$125
Jewish Refugee Centre	0.50
Bruno Bellak	15

This Autumn You'll Want a

'GLENTARN' REVERSIBLE

(OVERCOAT AND RAINCOAT IN ONE GARMENT)

The man of to-day wants a coat that is truly versatile...a coat that is style right for any occasion...a coat that definitely gives complete protection regardless of the weather. See these Reversibles to-day... smart English tweed with waterproof gabardine on the reverse side.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

PORTUGUESE girl, office assistant. Apply stating minimum salary to Box 2563, NCDN. 11428

IMPORT clerk: well-established firm starting export business, has a vacancy for an efficient and well-recommended Chinese with previous experience, who knows local industry and cares for a steady job at reasonable salary. Knowledge of English essential. Box 2554, NCDN. -4669

WANTED, young lady stenotypist-beginner. Address Box 2553, NCDN. -4667

WANTED by British firm, salesman with experience in sundry import goods, capable of taking charge of department. Salary and commission. Address Box 2534, NCDN. 11426

WANTED Russian lady assistant for dressmaking salon. Must be experienced and speak good English. Address Box 2529, NCDN. -4617

METAL import firm requires compradore or Chinese chief salesman with full experience and strong connections with local dealers. State full particulars. Box 2532, NCDN. -4627

EXPERT shorthand and typewriting are just 50% of what important concerns require from beginners. Gregg School of Business, Shanghai's Premier Academy. Next enrollment November. 11403

A nine months correspondence course in bookkeeping is more effective than several years of class tuition Elementary and advanced courses. Easy payments in Shanghai dollars. Text books free. British School of Accountancy, 264 Kiangse Road, telephone 14967, Principal J. Webster Watts (Chartered Accountant). -2430

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of nine dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $1.25.

FOREIGN lady, qualified secretary-stenographer. Legal, insurance, commercial, banking, journalistic experience $300. Permanent/temporary. Box 2352, NCDN. -4658

STENO-TYPIST, young lady, experienced, seeks position. Languages: English, French, German. Address Box 2560, NCDN. -4677

RUSSIAN young lady seeks position as governess in English family, speaks English. 713 Avenue Joffre, telephone 72503. -4662

YOUNG civil engineer, Chinese, 24, newly graduated, seeks position. Salary no object. Box 2551, NCDN. -4659

ENGINEER, second-class British Board of Trade Certificate requires suitable position on shore. Address Box 2402, NCDN. -4379

ENGLISHMAN, 47, former interior import salesman, desires position in any decent capacity, Shanghai or Singapore. Fit and capable. Address Box 2509, NCDN. -4357

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper with thorough knowledge of cost accounting, able to handle full set of books, seeks employment. Box 2462, NCDN -4474

Business Opportunities

MANUFACTURERS/exporters requiring representation, connections, sales in Malaya, Java, can interview responsible merchant now in Shanghai. Address Box 2541, NCDN. -4634

FOR SALE: well established kiddy shop in central location. Owner leaving Shanghai. For particulars write Box 2559, NCDN. -4692

Miscellaneous

REFRIGERATOR for sale, hire, also repairs, service. 998 Avenue Road, Telephone 31722, Refrigerator Doctor. -4631

GIFTS of winterclothing for Shanghai-born emigrants' babies will be gratefully received by the "I.C.", Sassoon House. 11408

THE gift of winterclothing for European emigrants, especially shoes, is solicited by the "I.C.", Sassoon House. 11408

AMERICAN and British magazines changed three times weekly. Moderate fees. Telephone 14640. First Shanghai Reading Circle, Magazine Library, 131 Museum Road, Room 423. -3900

FIRST-class dressmaker, Ruth Goldschmidt, now 820/27 Rue Ratard, Telephone 78016. Latest models, reasonable prices. -4212

CARPETS cleaned chemically, 12 cents per sq. foot. Rugs repaired, dyed, stored. Esso Company. Telephone 12170. 11090

PIANO for hire, new, telephone 21544. -4298

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -4312

PRIVATE lessons in modern ballroom dancing by Mr. G. Terri and Chinese lady assistants, at House 7, Hwakee Avenue, 1025 Bubbling Well Road. -4401

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SILVER fox collar and mink collar, first quality, privately only. Box 2546, NCDN. -4648

ACCORDION Hohner Verdi III, 120 basses, as new, at lowest price, for sale. Telephone 51057. -4648

EUROPEAN patent beds, new; maple suite with curio cabinet, best quality. Gerber, 497 Weihaiwei Road, 5 Yang Terrace. -4640

TWO Viennese eiderdown quilts $370 or nearest offer. Barth, 131 Museum Road, Room 432. 11432

STEEL tube furniture, chromium plated, secondhand, writing desk, chairs, table, etc. wanted. Box 2556, NCDN. -4673

BEAUTIFUL oil painting, landscape (Duesseldorf School) and various European carpets, about 8 x 12, for sale, at reasonable prices. Stern, 233 Nanking Road, Room 206A. Telephone 13781, 9-12, 2-5. -4681

FLANNEL, serge, gabardine, guaranteed English. Suitable for trousers, suits, costumes, 60 inches, $45 yard. Razon's, Central Road. 11424

"POPE PIUS", one of the finest wooden sculptures of the 16th century, very reasonably for sale. Office hours 9 a.m.-7 p.m. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Arts. -4569

BARGAIN sale European plate, cutlery, crystalware, coffee-tea-dinner-sets. Gerber, 497 Weihaiwei Road, 5 Yang Terrace. -4639

PERSIAN lamb coat, large size, $1,300. Persian carpet, 10 ft. x 4 ft., $500. For sale. 256 Avenue Dubail, House 3, Room 2. -4660

EXHIBITION of charming porcelain figures, and genuine antique miniatures. Benesi, 12 Rue du Consulat, Apt. 501. Telephone 87801. -4397

SECONDHAND. Whether you want to purchase cheap furniture, carpets, or sell them, call Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -3903

MEISSEN figures, vases, dinner, tea, wine-glass sets, heavy attractive crystalware, baccarat, glassware, beautiful miniatures, modern oil paintings. Dr. Weiss, 1823A Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. -4626

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used, at reasonable prices. Room 138 Hamilton House. -4539

LATEST two-coloured lace turbans, $1.90; baby pillows $1.25; bed-sheet with pillows, $19. Lace and Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 11399

WRITING desk set, 7 wonderful pieces, genuine onyx. Two vacuum-cleaners (Electrolux); Persian rugs; bargain. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -4324

VACUUM-CLEANER "Electrolux" hair-dryer "Siemens" practically new, cheap, for quick sale. 24 Bund, Room 35. 11291

ALL kinds of porcelain, crystalware, household implements for sale. "Bargain", 781 East Seward Road, Sundays open. -4093

TYPEWRITER ribbons, imported direct from USA, 12-yard lengths $7 each; factory rebuilt Underwoods, 14-inch. and 16-inch. carriages, $800. Business Machine Co., 9A Central Road. Telephone 14292. -4342

STOCKINGS: selected new stock in beautiful shades, exceptionally strong, dresses ready made, at wholesale prices. Orders taken. Room 41C, 3rd floor, Central Arcade. -3615

"FOR YOU" the quality goods store, 1017 Avenue Joffre. Beautiful woollen knitwear. Pyjamas, nightgowns, imported/local-made underwear, gloves, flowers, belts, dainty lace collars, all latest designs. Orders taken. -4212

SILVER foxes, blue, cross, red foxes, otters, all kinds of furcoat-materials, imported directly, bargain prices. Box 2481, NCDN. -4514

Cameras

BARGAIN: Leica IIIA US$102 Contax III 1.5 brand new. 131 Museum Road, Room 432. 11432

CLEARANCE sale, two new Leica IIIB F2 at US$115; F1.5, US$175; Universal view-finder, $250.; Zeiss Ikon Pressman camera 16.5 cm., F2.7, $650; Voigflander Bessa F7.7, $60; 28 rolls 8 mm. cine-film (Pan), $25 per roll. Jubilor vacuum cleaner, US$20; Himmler microscope 1,600X, US$100; Zeiss astronomical telescope, 42X, US$100. Mr. Chao, Reliance Trading Co., 353 Kiangse Road. -4651

WANTED, good German camera, any make, but not over US$50. Please state price in reply. Box 2471, NCDN. -4454

LEICA 3b, Elmar 3.5 lens, new, with 4 filters, flashlight attachment and other small accessories. US$95. Apply Box 2521, NCDN. -4609

FIRST-class Camera Contax, Leica, or Rolleiflex, bought at highest prices. Box 2112, NCDN. -3998

Radios

HIRE, sale and reliable repairs, every kind of radio. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, telephone 19225. 11358

FOR radio repair call International Radio Service. Foreign workmanship. Telephone 75897. 9 Cardinal Mercier. -4218

3-POINT Super foreign made, with American tubes and American loudspeaker. Reception of Europe and America guaranteed. Six tubes US$12; seven tubes with magic eye US$14. Local receiver with five American tubes, selective, tuneful, US$7. Repair of all types. Demonstration without obligation. 3 Point Radio Factory, 33 Chusan Road, Telephone 50283. -4336

QUALIFIED foreign radio service. New sets of mark. Radio & Electrical Industries, 145 Route Sayzoong, Telephone 78644. -4521

Motor Cars and Cycles

BALILLA Fiat 1933. 4 cylinders. A-1 condition. New painting. US$290. Telephone 35787. 11428

1934 Morris Minor coach. Excellent throughout. Owner leaving. Telephone 14847 office hours. -4667

FOR SALE, Studebaker 1935 sedan; Chevrolet 1932 coupe; Chevrolet 1934 sedan; Terraplane 1934/35; Hudson 1932; Baby Ford. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch, telephone 74500. -4670

1936 Oldsmobile sedan, perfect condition. US$700. Telephone Willis 18619, office hours. -4469

1939 Fiat 508 sedan, like new; 1934 V8 Ford sedan, two doors, in very good condition. Both owner-driven. Price US$800, US$375 or nearest offers. Telephone 37987. -4559

U.S.$600 Ford V8 1936 sedan in good running condition. Telephone 10943. -4587

NASH six-cylinder 4-door sedan in excellent condition. Can be seen Taylor Garage, 96 Cardinal Mercier, Telephone 71166. -4619

AMERICAN Bantam cars cost less to run than any other car in the market. Guaranteed 35 miles per gallon. Full particulars from J. A. Thompson & Co., Telephone 10943. -4588

1936 Ford V8 coupe, like new, owner-driven, US$550. Telephone 37987 office hours. -4574

TAKE driving lessons from experienced Scandinavian teacher, speaking all principal languages. Box 2232, NCDN. 11290

IF you wish to buy sell exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford, Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 11048

Clothing and Fabrics

ENGLISH suitings: 100% wool 60 in. from $34.50. "Midnightblue" dress material pre-shrunk $49.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11250

GREY/fawn flannel, serge, suitable trousers, suits and costumes, 60 inches, $45 yard. Razon's, 12 Centre Road. 11423

SHIRTS! Correctly made to measure, from $22.50. 200 new designs, guaranteed English materials. Razon's, Central Road. 11422

LADIES' worn hats renovated, remodelled perfectly. Fine selection of new model hats, ready made and to order. Reasonable prices. Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -4421

BED-sheets, best imported quality, 2 x 2½ and 2 x 3 yd. at bargain prices. Box 2200, NCDN. -4019

Wanted to Rent

WANTED, modern, unfurnished, three-roomed or even four-roomed apartment, immediately or within one month. Willing to pay rental in gold dollars. Box 2558, NCDN. -4679

WANTED, unfurnished detached house, in good residential district. 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Room 713. 11366

WANTED, by American couple, three-roomed apartment, unfurnished, Concession or Settlement, with heating, water and taxes included. Telephone 78564. -4427

RESPONSIBLE foreigner looking for apartment or house. Willing take over furniture, good price. Telephone 78499. -4050

YOUNG Chinese, Christian, good standing, single, desires room/breakfast, quiet foreigner's home residential district, Concession/Settlement. Free tuition Chinese, Mandarin, Shanghai dialect optional Address Box 2472, NCDN. -4496

DUTCH couple requires two furnished rooms, private bathroom. Without board. October 1. Telephone 10818 or 76634. -4458

Personal

FOREIGNER, 45, wishes to meet foreign young lady, attractive and well-educated for companionship. If possible enclose passport photo which will be returned. Confidential. Address Box 2469, NCDN. -4393

Chinese Servants

BRITISH couple require man and wife as cook/boy and coolie/wash amah, for small flat. Living quarters provided. Must be experienced, honest and clean and have references from former British employers. Reply, stating wages to Box 2564, NCDN. 11427

EXCELLENT cook-boy, native of Peking; clean, honest, speaks English well, for English or American family. Highly recommended. Box 2559, NCDN. -4676

GOOD cook-boy, quiet, courte